

SOUTH AFRICAN,
UNAIDED, CLIMBS
MT. KILIMANJARO

G. Londt Reaches 19,300
Feet on Kibo, West Sum-
mit, in Snowstorm

30 HOURS IN CRATER
OF EXTINCT VOLCANO

Second Highest Peak of Ma-
wenzi, 16,820 Feet, Also Scaled
by Same Mountaineer

CAPE TOWN, S. A., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—A thrilling story of strenuous climbing among the highest peaks in Africa is related by a well-known Cape Town mountaineer, G. Londt, who has just returned from East Africa after conquering alone peaks which have never before been scaled.

Kibo, the western summit of Kilimanjaro, has, of course, been climbed before in spite of its 19,700 feet, but it was in a blinding snowstorm during his second attempt on the mountain in a month that Mr. Londt managed to reach the crater at the top of the dome-shaped summit. Kibo is comparatively easy from the climber's point of view, but Mawenzi, the eastern peak, although only 17,000 feet, offers serious difficulties to the mountaineer, and Mr. Londt reached the highest point on this peak yet climbed.

In his attempt on Mount Kenya, some 150 miles distant, he was again troubled with wind and weather, but managed to reach 16,000 feet, the second highest point yet attained.

A Noted Climber

Mr. Londt is one of the star climbers of the Cape Town Club. His feats in the Cape and the Drakensberg are well known, particularly his ascent of Calkin Peak, the top of which had only been reached on one previous occasion. With four months' leave in front of him, Mr. Londt determined to try his skill at the twin peaks of Kilimanjaro and Kenya, and, being unable to find a companion, set off on this highly venturesome expedition accompanied only by two native boys.

Incidentally, in addition to the endurance and height records he has achieved, he has earned the right to rename certain peaks which now bear German names.

The story Mr. Londt told was thrilling. He reached Mombasa on Oct. 22, and Moshi, which nestles among the foothills of Kilimanjaro, on Oct. 28. He left on his first attempt on Kilimanjaro on Sunday, Nov. 1. Accompanied by his two boys, and clad only in a khaki shirt and shorts, he wrote climbing kites in the Cape, Kilimanjaro presented few difficulties.

19,300-Foot Mark Reached
"There was no climbing as you get it on Table Mountain," said Mr. Londt. "It was simply a case of walking up." Yet he broke all records. Usually it takes a week to get from New Moshi to the top of the crater. Mr. Londt got to the highest peak yet reached on Mawenzi, and advanced to the 19,300-foot mark on Kibo in the week.

The story of this ascent, told in his own words, is as follows: "Within a week of leaving New Moshi I managed to climb the second highest peak, Mawenzi, and the first time, and then crossed the plateau from Mawenzi to Kibo and reached 19,300 feet. I failed to reach the top, however, and came back to the Peters but yet reached the second highest peak. I went up to 15,000 feet, and spent the night in a cave. On the next day, a Thursday, I climbed up to the rim of the crater, but about 300 or 400 feet from the highest point I failed altogether, and I returned

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Girl Editors Turn
Campus "Newsies"

SIXTEEN members of the women's class in journalism at the University of South Dakota made their appearance as reporters, editors and even as "newsboys" recently when they brought out their first newspaper.

Dressed as "newsies," the young women sold their papers on the campus, and the venture was reckoned as a success financially as well as to the merits of their publication.

HOUSE PASSES
BUILDING BILL

Lower Branch of Congress
Indorses Expenditures
of \$165,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—By a six vote margin the House passed the Administration's public buildings bill specifying an appropriation of \$165,000,000 for the erection and extension of postoffices and other buildings throughout the land.

The measure is an unusual one in several respects. It is the first important bill of its kind since 1913 and the first one in the history of such legislation, popularly known as "pork-barrel legislation," which gives the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General exclusive authority to select the communities in which the new structures will be erected and to determine how much should be allowed for such buildings. Heretofore such bills have specified the places and the amount to be spent on the structures they were allotted.

Flurry of Opposition

The bill was passed only after a flurry of acrid opposition. The vote was 263 to 120, which was only six more than was necessary for its approval. In order to prevent an extended debate, Richard N. Elliott, (R.) Representative from Indiana, chairman of the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, in charge of the bill, moved a suspension of the rules for immediate consideration of the measure. By this parliamentary maneuver Mr. Elliott was able to bring his bill before the House with the advantages under the rules of a debate limited to 40 minutes and no amendments permitted to be offered. To secure this it was necessary, however, to obtain a two-thirds majority to suspend the rules and to pass the bill.

Mr. Elliott informed the House that unless the bill as sponsored by the Administration was approved there would be no public buildings program undertaken.

Hat in Hand to Treasury

"Hereafter, members of Congress will have to go hat in hand to the Secretary of the Treasury to beg favors for their district," Mr. Garrett replied in denunciation of the provisions of the measure.

The bill as passed by the House allots \$50,000,000 of its total appropriation for erection of government buildings in Washington. Among these structures will be a new building for the Department of Commerce, one for the Bureau of Interior, Revenue, and several for the Department of Agriculture. It is also planned to obtain funds from this District of Columbia appropriation to build a National Archives, a building solely for the purpose of storing government records and files. The \$50,000,000 is to be spent in \$10,000,000 annual installments.

The remaining \$115,000,000, available in annual allotments of not more than \$25,000,000, is to be used for post offices, new and extensions. In committee the bill was sponsored by the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill now goes to the Senate for consideration. While the \$100,000,000 appropriated for new post office buildings under the Elliott bill was not based on any definite list, but was as much as the President would approve, the cases reported as urgent by the Postmaster-General in 1922 will undoubtedly receive priority attention.

New England Prospects

Such cases in New England are as follows:

Massachusetts—Boston, listed as a city where inadequate housing facilities exist. The Government exists would have \$6,000,000 for rebuilding sections of the post office and Treasury building combined.
Brookline, \$25,000 for additional land and \$325,000 for new building; Fitchburg, \$125,000 for extension and remodeling; Gloucester, \$60,000 for land and \$275,000 for building; Haverhill, \$100,000 for land and \$300,000 for building; Lawrence, \$175,000 for extension and remodeling; Lynn, \$100,000 for land and \$400,000 for building; Pittsfield, \$25,000 for land and \$175,000 for building; Concord, \$100,000 for extension and remodeling.
New Hampshire—Nashua, \$60,000 for extension and remodeling.
Maine—Houlton, \$50,000 for land and \$175,000 for extension and remodeling; Lewiston, \$115,000 for extension and remodeling; Portland, \$700,000 for new land and \$750,000 for new post office building.
Rhode Island—Pawtucket, \$100,000 for land and \$400,000 for new building.

Connecticut—Bridgeport, \$300,000 for land and \$1,000,000 for new building; Hartford, \$1,000,000 for land and \$1,000,000 for new building; New Britain, \$50,000 for land and \$175,000 for extension and remodeling; New London, \$25,000 for additional land and \$30,000 for extension and remodeling; Torrington, \$30,000 for land and \$220,000 for new building; Waterbury, \$300,000 for land and \$325,000 for new building.

FORCES HOLDING
ATOM TOGETHER
ARE MEASURED

Princeton Physicist Uses
Electricity to Separate
Electron From Proton

By the Associated Press
PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 16—One more barrier has been removed from an understanding of the invisible universe of the atom by a Princeton University natural scientist, according to an announcement made at the university.

The forces within the atom, which hold together the protons and electrons—positive and negative charges of electricity of which all matter is composed—for the first time have been measured directly and correlated with atomic theory in the Palmer Physical Laboratory by Dr. Karl Compton, professor of physics, and his associates, the announcement said.

This has been done by obtaining exact, quantitative information regarding the energy in the various states of activity in the hydrogen atom—the only atom for which an apparently complete mechanical picture has been developed.

Confirms Theory

Dr. Compton's experiments confirm the theoretical explanation of the composition of the atom made by the Danish physicist Bohr, which has been the subject of a debate between chemists and physicists, and hitherto not confirmed by direct measurements.

Princeton physicists believe these experiments will assist in understanding more exactly the conditions of internal activity in substances under which chemical changes take place, and hence make it possible to manipulate chemicals with greater assurance of obtaining desired results.

Compton's experiments confirm the theory that each hydrogen atom is like an inconceivably small solar system, in the center of which is a positive charge of electricity, the proton, with a negative charge, or electron, revolving about it.

When an external electric charge strikes the atom additional energy is given the electron and it revolves in a larger orbit. When still greater electrical energy is brought to bear upon it, the electron jumps out into a yet larger orbit, and the atom reaches its maximum state of excited activity when the electron is knocked off.

Atom Emits Light Waves

The experiments of Dr. Compton and his associates show that it is in changing from one state of activity to another that the atom emits light waves which form its spectrum.

To perform the experiments it was necessary to split the hydrogen molecule, which contains two atoms, into its separate atoms. This was done by putting hydrogen gas in a tungsten metal tube and heating it to 2800 degrees, centigrade, then an electrical current of electrons was taken from a hot filament, similar to the filament in a radio tube, speeded up by applying voltage, and shot through the hot tungsten tube. The energy of these electrons was measured by their voltage. As the speed of the electrons was increased nothing happened up to a certain point, after which the hydrogen atoms began to emit radiation of a definite wavelength measured by a spectrum showing only one line. This was interpreted as meaning that the hydrogen atom had been changed from its normal state to its first excited state. Voltage again was increased until a second line was seen in the spectrum, indicating the second excited state of the atom as described by Bohr. The voltage applied being translated into terms of atomic energy checked exactly with the picture worked out by the Danish physicist.

Then suddenly the hydrogen atoms began to emit radiation of a definite wavelength measured by a spectrum showing only one line. This was interpreted as meaning that the hydrogen atom had been changed from its normal state to its first excited state. Voltage again was increased until a second line was seen in the spectrum, indicating the second excited state of the atom as described by Bohr. The voltage applied being translated into terms of atomic energy checked exactly with the picture worked out by the Danish physicist.

SEATING OF AMERICAN CABINET
IN CONGRESS PROPOSED IN BILL

Sponsor of Measure Says Plan Would Work for Greater
Efficiency and Obtain Higher Personnel

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Behind the fanfare of bills and resolutions that propose investigations, would effect huge reductions in taxes or grant equally vast sums as appropriations, behind all the politics and maneuvering, there is an unheralded but determined movement in Congress to improve the agencies of government, modernize its structure and sensitize its responsiveness to the demands of greater efficiency and excellence.

Such a project is contained in a bill introduced by Charles A. Mooney (D.), Representative from Ohio. By means of this measure, Mr. Mooney would introduce into the American system of executive and legislative branches of the Government the coordinating factor utilized by the British, that of granting members of the Cabinet places on the floor of the national legislature, to answer direct queries or explain and enunciate the policy and practice of their departments.

Mr. Mooney's bill would entitle members of the President's Cabinet to seats in the Senate and House of Representatives with the right to participate in debate on matters relating to the business of their department. The measure specially fixes Tuesdays and Fridays as the days when the Postmaster-General, Attorney-General and Secretary of Commerce would be required to be present in the Senate to answer any queries directed to them by members of the upper house.

The author of the bill contends

\$32,928,892 Lost in Exemption;
Better Tax Valuation Urged

Tax Commissioner Warns
Assessors in State of
Undervaluation

Contending that real estate throughout Massachusetts is being undervalued for taxable purposes and that this practice is causing inequitable taxation, Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, has just addressed a letter to the assessors of the various cities and towns warning against low valuations.

The law specifically states, he pointed out, that property shall be assessed "at its full and fair cash value, according to our best knowledge and belief." It is found that aside from intentional infractions of the law, assessors frequently undervalue property by copying values from valuation and tax lists of the previous year. Mr. Long calls attention to the fact that valuations must be made annually as of April 1.

The statute with regard to loans by savings banks on real estate mortgages limits the amount of a loan to 60 per cent of the full value. Strangely enough, many cases are found where the mortgage loan exceeds the assessed value. Mr. Long brings to attention of assessors the following language of the Supreme Court in the case of Lexington Savings Bank versus Commonwealth of Massachusetts (1925):

"Savings banks are not authorized to loan upon the security of real estate more than 60 per cent of the fair value of such real estate. G. L. c. 168, s. 54, and assessors of taxes are required to assess real estate at its full and fair cash value. G. L. c. 59, s. 52. If the officers of savings banks and assessors performed their statutory duties in this respect there would be no case where a mortgage held by a savings bank would be in excess of the value of the real estate."

"It is plain in such cases," the commissioner says, "that either the officers of the bank or the assessors have grievously erred. There seems to be a widespread belief that assessors are not to be held responsible for value property at its full and fair cash value. It is strikingly evident that investment bonds of savings banks, who deal with at least 40 per cent of all real estate in Massachusetts, in the shape of mortgages, pay a value of 100 per cent over valuations placed by assessors."

"Efforts to correct the situation have failed, first by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lexington Savings Bank case, and secondly by the Legislature of 1925, which has refused to change the banking or taxation laws so as to base savings banks loans and taxable deductions on the basis of the local taxation of property. Assessors' valuations seemingly are held in low esteem."

"The only course left open, when the courts and the Legislature indicate a feeling that assessors are not valuing property at its full and fair cash value, is for the assessors themselves to set their house in order by making a real effort to value property in accordance with the law and by so doing, not only to fulfill their oath of office, distribute more equally the burden of taxation, but as well, bring back to a position of respect the valuations made by assessors."

BRITAIN MAY RAISE
CIVIL SERVICE DAY
FROM 7 TO 8 HOURS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 16—The eight-hour day is to be gradually reintroduced for members of the British civil service, who now work only seven. A representative of the Christian Science Monitor understands that the Government has drafted a measure for introduction into Parliament before Easter to give this effect, but the matter is still subject to revision.

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RESCUED CREW LEAVES

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 16 (AP)—The crew of the German steamer Apia, 22 men, rescued at sea by the Dutch steamer Dierbergen, left last night for New York City, from where they will sail on Feb. 25 for Germany. A delay in arrival of funds prevented their departure in time to catch the steamer leaving New York at midnight last night.

MLE. LENGLEN
WINNER OVER
MISS H. N. WILLS

French Champion Defeats
American in Hard-Fought
Tennis Match

CANNES, France, Feb. 16 (AP)—Miss Helen N. Wills' quest for world supremacy in lawn tennis has failed—but failed gloriously. The United States champion went down today before the racket skill of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, hailed by many as the greatest woman tennis player who ever stepped on a court.

The score of today's match, the final in the Carlton tournament was 6-3, 8-6. It was played before a crowd that packed the stands, with hundreds clamoring at the gates, unable to gain admittance. Some had stood in line all night to be sure of witnessing the clash of the champions.

Not High Class Tennis

The match as a whole failed to provide the high-class quality of tennis that the spectators expected from two such champions. Both girls were extremely careful, taking absolutely no chances, and relying on the baselines throughout the two sets. Mlle. Lenglen won through superior steadiness, making fewer errors than Miss Wills. Miss Wills had the point set when leading at 5 games to 4 in the second set, but through an apparent error, on the part of a linesman, a ball was called good which thousands of spectators were certain was plainly outside.

The seemed to unsteady the American girl, and from then on her game lacked the speed and enthusiasm to which she has accustomed the Riviera fans.

Mlle. Lenglen won three games in the first set at love and one in the second set, while Miss Wills scored only one love victory, the first game in the second set. Eight games went to deuce, each taking four. Mlle. Lenglen scored a total of 83 points, against 65 for Miss Wills.

Match Lasts an Hour

The match lasted a full hour, with both girls playing a soft-stroking game and doing a great deal of running. Mlle. Lenglen has never been more busy on the courts than during the second set, when she was on the defensive the greater part of the time.

Miss Wills gave away the first game on four errors; but then she rallied and won her service, making it 1-all. Then, taking courage, she broke through Mlle. Lenglen's service for the third game. The French champion then got fairly started and took the next three in a row, the first two at love. Miss Wills won the seventh, but her opponent ran out the set with the next two, the last one a deuce game. The score of the set was 6-3. The match by points:

FIRST SET
Mlle. Lenglen 4 2 3 4 4 1 1 5—31-4
Miss Wills 0 5 0 0 2 4 1 3—19-3

SECOND SET
Mlle. Lenglen 4 2 3 4 4 1 1 5—31-4
Miss Wills 0 5 0 0 2 4 1 3—19-3

THIRD SET
Mlle. Lenglen 4 2 3 4 4 1 1 5—31-4
Miss Wills 0 5 0 0 2 4 1 3—19-3

Mlle. Lenglen gained a second victory over Miss Wills today when, in the finals of the women's doubles the French champion and Mlle. Didi Vlasto defeated the American girl and Mlle. Contoslavos, 6-4, 8-6.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL EXPOSITION
OPENS AT ST. LOUIS COLISEUM

42 Organizations Reserve Space, and Practically Every
Field of Endeavor Is Represented

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16 (Special)

The St. Louis Coliseum, transformed into a concourse of beauty, with its sweep of booths, its charm of decoration and orderly evidence of long and careful preparation, was opened today to the first Woman's National Exposition, "of, for and by women."

While there are some evidences of feminine skill in the matter of ward, the exposition is anything but a fashion show. Practically every field of woman's endeavor is represented. As an outstanding example of the wide range covered, there is a booth containing cotton goods made from establishments owned by a woman, Mrs. W. C. Person of Garland City, Ark., who is here to show her work and tell of it.

There is a woman's real estate department, and here the work of women as developers of lands is illustrated by women who make a living out of this activity. Literature by women, pictures by women, advertisements written by women, inventions of women, and campaigns against smoke nuisance by women are among the subjects illustrated by example in the booths.

Pageant of Clothes

Forty-two organizations reserved space to show the progress of their activities in various fields. Of interest is the Pageant of Clothes which has been designed and will be produced by the Retailers' Association. This will show the pageantry of clothing from the time of the Middle Ages up to the present day. The setting will be a beach scene which extends the entire width of the east end of the Coliseum. Costumes for this pageant of clothes were designed for the occasion by Margaret Brown, known nationally for her execution of color designing. Each organization is national in scope.

And while the exposition, and the Gallery of Notable Women and the Women's Congress held in conjunction, are distinctly women's affairs,

Old German Skuppel
Sought by Mr. Ford

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 13
HENRY FORD, according to reliable information, has got Schoharie County folks more or less "stirred up"—and all over a German skuppel. Why should they be concerned over a German skuppel only three pecks, but looks like the present-day bushel basket. Mr. Ford, it is said, believes he can find one in some household in Schoharie County. Reports have it that he has sent some of his agents into the district to find one. Certain villagers are wondering if he will put it alongside the famous Vermont sap bucket given Mr. Ford by John Coolidge, father of President Coolidge.

Historians relate how early German settlers in Schoharie County and vicinity used to carry a skuppel of grain on their backs to Schenectady for milling. The German used to make a trip in parties of 10 and 12. Thus far the efforts of Mr. Ford to locate a skuppel have been unavailing.

BASEBALL CASE
IS HELD OVER

Action Continued on Petition
of Clergymen Opposing
Sunday Games

Judge John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court today continued until Friday further action upon the petition of Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church and other prominent clergymen throughout the State against Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook to prevent an initiative and referendum on Sunday baseball being submitted to the people next November.

On Friday Judge Crosby will determine whether to report the question raised to the full bench of the Supreme Court at once, or to take other action.

Attorney Harold Davis of the law firm of Storey, Thordike, Palmer & Dodge suggested that, as there was a constitutional question involved and no facts in dispute, it might be well to have the case reserved for determination of the full court.

Patrick Henry Kelly announced that as a citizen of the Commonwealth and a friend of the court, he desired to doubt the jurisdiction of the court in view of the fact that the petition did not contain any allegations affecting property rights of citizens or their liberty.

Judge Crosby remarked that it was fair to assume that the Attorney-General would adequately represent the citizen of the Commonwealth. It was agreed by Assistant Attorney-General Melvin F. Weston, that on or before Friday he would file an answer, and Judge Crosby postponed the matter until Friday, when he will decide whether the case shall be reserved. The petitioners are desirous of having the full court pass upon the petition at its March sitting.

ACTORS WITHOUT FUNDS

VIENNA, Feb. 16 (AP)—All the actors in nine Vienna theaters were notified yesterday by the managers that their engagements, which expire in June, will not be renewed owing to insufficient funds.

Favors Public Control

Mr. Barnum in turn discussed these means, as Mr. Shattuck had, and pointed out that the easiest one was an extension of public control to a long period. It is necessary to give the railway security in order that it may get capital, he said. The amount of security, he continued, is in direct ratio to the amount of public control. The longer the period, the greater the benefit, he said.

Many advantages would accrue from long-term public control. Mr. Barnum pointed out, and he called attention to statements of the Metropolitan Board of Trade that it cannot make constructive transportation plans until the future of the Elevated is assured. Once public control is definitely established, plans for such projects as the Huntington Avenue subway, and various other needed rapid transit developments may be made.

As the situation is now, the road is handicapped by an uncertainty, and cannot make plans guaranteed by a reasonable permanency. Mr. Barnum said. Likewise, he pointed out if the plan is to be carried out, it is to be administered by a body of appointed public officials, good will toward the management will increase, and the co-operative thought will do much for the success of the line.

Ten Recommendations

In explaining the report of the recess committee of which he was chairman, Mr. Shattuck divided the document into 10 headings, and briefly summarized them as follows:

"1. New board of trustees July 1, 1926, for two, four, six, eight, and 10 years, and thereafter one every two years. Board to organize every two years by choice of chairman.
"2. Public control extended from July 1, 1926, i. e., till July 1, 1956. Franchise tax stabilized at not exceeding 1925 tax.
"3. Give trustees express power to sell preferred stock without offering same to stockholders. Suggest further provision that trustees may sell to State or subdivision at par and accrued dividend without seeking other bids.
"4. Reduces common dividend to 5 per cent from and after July 1, 1926.
"5. Simplifies and makes practical provisions as to establishing rates of fare.
"6. Provides that trustees shall not be compelled to reduce fares unless a surplus of \$2,000,000 has been accumulated in the reserve fund, and the contrary notwithstanding."

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TRUSTEES OF 'EL'
WOULD EXTEND
PUBLIC CONTROL

Counsel Advises 30 Years—
Doubts Dividend Cut
Would Be Accepted

MUST RAISE CAPITAL
BY ISSUES OF STOCK

Long Term Believed Boon to
Sound Development and
Increased Good Will

In a legislative hearing on the result of which the future of the Boston Elevated Railway probably depends, the public trustees of the road were placed on record in favor of an extension of public control for a period of 30 years by H. Ware Barnum, general counsel for them. The hearing was before the Committee on Street Railways and Metropolitan Affairs, sitting jointly at the State House today.

There is grave doubt, said Frederic E. Snow, attorney for the directors of the Elevated, whether stockholders of the road will accept a reduction to 5 per cent dividend on their common stock. He further doubted whether common stock paying 5 per cent could be sold at par even though the period of public control is extended to 30 years. The chief objection of the stockholders is to a reduction in dividends and the proposed legislation provides that they shall vote on the question.

Mr. Barnum followed Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, House chairman of the recess committee which investigated the public trustees of the road, and recommended that public control be extended 30 years while dividends on stock are reduced from 5½ to 5 per cent.

Capital Needed

Speaking for the trustees, Mr. Barnum declined to go on record regarding the dividend reduction, and maintained that it was a matter strictly between the Legislature and the stockholders of the road, but he said that the trustees are interested in general financing of the road.

From that point of view he said: "The trustees question the long run benefits which may come from any action which submerges the common stock and provides for its issuance and sale below par. If the dividend is reduced, common stock will be left below par, and there will be an inevitable reaction upon preferred stock and bonds. In the judgment of the trustees, a free issuance of common stock at par would be a greater benefit."

In the next five years, Mr. Barnum said, at the barest minimum \$6,000,000 in capital must be spent if the plant is to be maintained at its present capacity. The problem before the Legislature is where to obtain this new capital.

Already Mr. Shattuck had outlined several possible means of running the road on a new basis: to allow public control to continue, subject to termination on two years' notice; to terminate public control; to establish complete public ownership by exercise of option or by taking; to provide for future capital needs through a series of public issues; to extend public control, as now, subject to termination at two years' notice; to extend public control.

Mr. Barnum in turn discussed these means, as Mr. Shattuck had, and pointed out that the easiest one was an extension of public control to a long period. It is necessary to give the railway security in order that it may get capital, he said. The amount of security, he continued, is in direct ratio to the amount of public control.

SOFT COAL MEN HOPE TO RETAIN GAIN IN SALES

Flood of Cancellations in Bituminous Fields Stir Them to Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The sudden settlement of the anthracite strike has brought a flood of cancellation orders to Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia soft and smokeless bituminous coal operators and injected a new element in the wage contest that has been in progress for almost two years in the non-union West Virginia bituminous fields.

Each week of the anthracite strike has meant a loss estimated at 2,000,000 tons of fuel, which has been largely made up by soft coal operators. The question now asked is to what extent the producers of soft coal, coke and other anthracite substitutes can hold the footholds in the anthracite markets that they have won.

From September, 1924, to January, 1925, inclusive, the anthracite production amounted to 36,846,000 tons, and this total is regarded as at least the minimum amount of anthracite production lost during the corresponding months of 1925 and 1926, in the strike just settled. This amount of fuel has been made up to anthracite consumers in New England, New York and others on the Atlantic seaboard partly from previously accumulated stocks of anthracite and partly by increased soft coal production.

Production up 22,000,000 Net Tons. In the strike period the three states of Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia produced some 22,000,000 net tons more of high-grade soft coal than in the corresponding period of the previous year. News of the strike settlement comes at a time when many non-union West Virginia fields are reaching peak production and the news has been accompanied by the cancellation of important orders.

The contest area of union and non-union soft coal fields has been spreading in America ever since the signing of the so-called Jacksonville agreement, giving soft coal union miners a substantial wage increase.

Previous to this agreement the United Mine Workers produced from union mines about 70 per cent of the total coal used by the United States, but since the agreement, through the inroads of the more cheaply operated non-union fields, particularly in West Virginia, the union percentage is alleged to have fallen off to less than 50 per cent.

With the anthracite workers back at work in Pennsylvania, all of whom are solid union workers, the United Mine Workers' organization is asserted to be in a strong position to continue its attack on the encroachments of non-union fields in the soft coal area. The same union controls hard and soft coal markets.

Check-Off Would Aid Union

Acceptance of the "check-off system" in the unionized hard coal fields, by which the operators virtually agree to collect the union dues from each of their workers for the union, will aid the union, it is contended, if it seeks to turn its attention to non-unionized fields. The union soft coal fields in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states have generally had the check-off system for many years.

For a generation the union and non-union contest has centered about the rich soft coal fields of West Virginia. In that State the latest figures show an average daily coal production of 451,000 tons during the week ended Jan. 30, 1926, as compared with only 397,300 tons a day in the corresponding week of 1925. This production increase is attributed to the strike.

News from West Virginia now indicate that the strike settlement will be keenly felt in some parts, particularly in the Kanawha field and the south. Morgantown operators, and also the manufacturers of coke

In the big Connellsville beehive oven district, outside Pittsburgh, say they will not give up profitable anthracite markets without a contest.

Coke Output Doubled

The coke output has doubled since the strike and operators are believed to be seeking now to cash in on the good will secured during the tieup. Many former anthracite users, recently educated in the use of cheaper coke and soft coal, are now thought likely to continue the purchase of these fuels.

A statement issued by Harry L. Gandy, executive secretary, National Coal Association, calls attention to the service rendered by the soft coal operators in making up the anthracite deficit.

"In spite of the complete cessation of mining operations in the anthracite field," he states, "with the loss of approximately 2,000,000 net tons of coal per week, no authenticated instances of lack of fuel have been recorded."

On the other hand, representatives of consumers' organizations in this city—where a congressional investigation has been proceeding into alleged exorbitant soft coal prices—charge that the short-sighted policy of coal retailers has detracted from the customers' "good will" toward soft coal producers in the recent suspension. It is charged that prices of soft coal and other anthracite substitutes were brought to a high level, where they were no cheaper than the hard fuel. These prices are expected to topple in the next few weeks.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of Girl Scouts, Inc. Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 7:15. Lecture on Labor Legislation, Boston University, College of Business Administration, 8. Illustrated lecture on astronomy, by Dr. Cecilia Helena Payne, Unity House, 7 Park Square, 8. Music. Symphony Hall—Gabrieli, 8:15. Jordan Hall—Ignace Hilleberg, pianist, 8:15. Steinert Hall—Elizabeth Dodge-Derby, soprano, 8:15.

THEATERS

Castle Square—"Able, Rube, and I," 8:15. Copley—"John Bull's Other Island," 8:15. Holmes—"The Poor Nut," 8:15. Keith's—Yanderville, 8. Plymouth—"William Dodge in 'The Judge's Husband,'" 8:15. Revere—"Loyalties," 8:15. Wilbur—"Is Zat So?" 8:15. Photographs. Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Interclub meeting of Kiwanis Clubs of New England, Copley-Plaza, 12:15. Address by Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent of Sherborn Reformatory for Women, National Civil Federation, 206 Dartmouth Street. Mrs. Claude U. Gilson's current events class. Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 11. Religious lecture, by Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South Church, B. P. Keith's Theater, 12:45. Luncheon of Rotary Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:30. Rummage sale, Elizabeth Peabody House, Horticultural Hall, 9 to 6.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays. By The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price: Single copies, 5 cents; one month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.25; one year, \$4.00. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

DIPLOMACY GAIN IN WORLD CITED

Mr. Lippmann Traces Effects of Washington Conference and Locarno Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The international diplomatic progress since the World War, as represented by the Locarno treaties and the various developments leading up to them, on the one hand, and the Washington Conference on the other, were described by Walter Lippmann in a speech at the opening session of the Forum on Foreign Affairs at Judson Memorial Church, under the auspices of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, as two great achievements in world stabilization.

The effect of the Locarno settlement, he said, was to place France, Germany and Great Britain in a state of natural equilibrium. The outstanding features of the Washington Conference, he said, was the withdrawal of the United States from its previous position as the guarantor of China's integrity, coupled with such a joint renunciation of naval strength that Japan on the one hand could not conduct a war against the United States, and that the United States, on the other, could not by itself carry on the protection of China.

"Situation in Europe"

Mr. Lippmann attempted to show the Locarno conference to be a direct outgrowth of the change in the European situation brought about by the failure of France's seizure of the Ruhr and the consequent scrapping of the economic provision of the Versailles Treaty, which he said, the Dawes plan involved. The Locarno protocol, which followed the withdrawal of France from its position, which the Versailles Treaty established for it, as the policeman of Europe.

The Washington Conference, Mr. Lippmann said, while eliminating the dangers in the Far East, had the effect of removing the likelihood that a local controversy there would at the same time cause another world war.

The disturbing forces in world politics at present, Mr. Lippmann cited as being, first, the ostracism of Russia by the western powers, which was forcing her to turn to the East and thus become a menace and a disrupting force in the countries bordering on Great Britain's eastern empire; the eastern frontier of Germany, which he said, the diplomats recognized as entirely unstable; the "impossible" post-war boundaries of Hungary, and the growth of the Italian population with its consequent demand for territorial expansion.

Chancellor Brown's Address

Dr. Elmer E. Brown, chancellor of the New York University, gave the first address of the session. He spoke on "The Intellectual Approach to World Politics." Dr. Brown advanced two propositions, first, "No modern Government can justify provision for possible war unless it makes equally serious and substantial provision for the prevention of war, and, second, recognizing the fact that most of the advocates of peace admit the necessity of provision for war, while, among the armament advocates, most of them are desirous of peace, the utmost efforts should be made to consolidate the middle-of-the-road opinion, in which there is agreement

and make it dominant in American international relations. "In the development of the middle-of-the-road opinion," Dr. Brown said, the United States would begin by making better provisions for its diplomatic service, and universities should be aided in developing schools of diplomacy. He set forth a wide field of study which universities should conduct in schools of diplomacy which would give prospective members of the diplomatic service a wide background of knowledge of world problems.

LEGACY IN-MICHIGAN PROVIDES ART SCHOOL

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Grand Rapids is to have a school of art under the terms of the will of Helen M. Kendall of this city, and definite plans for the establishment of the institute now are being made.

The object of the school is "to train good draftsmen, to encourage drawing from memory, and branches of study conducive to good knowledge of architecture."

It is estimated the estate includes some \$34,000 in real property and about \$110,000 in cash.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL EXPOSITION OPENS AT ST. LOUIS COLISEUM

(Continued from Page 1)

of London, Eng., who was a candidate for the Liberal Party in the 1922 campaign, and Miss Elinore Stafford Millar of Sidney, Australia. These two women are internationally known and came to attend the sessions of the Congress of Women. Other women leaders include Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of Joplin, Mo., vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., national president of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Bessie Parker Bruggeman, chairman of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, Washington, D. C.; Miss Emma Knell of Carthage, Mo., only woman member of the present General Assembly of Missouri; Dr. Jeannette Hubbard Bolles, Omaha, Neb., president of the Osteopathic Woman's Association; Miss Agnes Regan, acting director of the Catholic School of Social Service, Washington; Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Woman's Bureau of United States Department of Labor, Washington.

Maj. Julia Stimson, a former St. Louisian, now head of the United States Army Nurse Corps, Washington; Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, president of the International Association of Policewomen, Washington; Mrs. Lydia Lord Davis, national missionary to China; Judge Mary B. Grossman of Cleveland and Miss Florence Laskar, director of the Immigrant Aid of the Jewish Council of Women, Ellis Island, are still others.

Political Rallies Planned

Friday night will be known as "Republican Night." The program will be in charge of the Republican committee, Mrs. Charles L. Allen, president. Republican women will hold a rally and convention at one of the booths.

"Democratic Night"

"Democratic Night" will be the feature Saturday night, with an address by Mrs. Blair, the Democratic National Committee woman. A comprehensive musical program

has been arranged for the week the exposition is open. Music will play an important part in the Sunday program, beginning in the afternoon with a songfest by a Sunday school group under direction of Lansing P. Smith of the Community Training Schools. Sunday night will be a choral concert. The St. Louis Pageant Chorus will be conducted by Frederick Fischer, the Municipal Opera Chorus by Louis Kroll, the Alhambra Grotto Ladies' Choral Club by Gertrude M. Cook, the Schubert of East St. Louis, Ill., by O. Wade Falier.

Monday night a patriotic celebration has been planned. The exposition will continue through Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

Rescue Ship Roosevelt Gets Hearty Welcome at Home Port

Naval and Army Commanders Praise Upholding of American Traditions

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP).—The President Roosevelt, hero ship of the seas, yesterday received her first welcome to American shores since her rescue of the crew of the freighter Antiope on Jan. 27.

Decked in formal dress, with decks scrubbed and brass shining, the liner was boarded at quarantine by a reception committee representing the port of New York. Government officials, wives of members of the Roosevelt's crew, and newspaper men. The Army, Navy and the United States Shipping Board also were represented.

Mrs. George Fried, wife of the commander, was in the party. The committee, carried by the municipal tug Macon and a navy tug from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, steamed through a lane formed by a half

dozen fire boats lined up off the

Status of Liberty as a mark of honor. The ship began her triumphant trip up the harbor from quarantine at 10 o'clock, amid the shrieking of the whistles of every craft in sight. Passengers and crew lined the rails of the liner, waving gladly in response to enthusiastic greetings from the decks of other ships.

"The first person to greet Capt. George Fried at Quarantine and congratulate him was Mrs. Fried. Followed by the wives of other members of the Roosevelt's crew, Mrs. Fried climbed the gangplank from one of the welcoming tugs and presented her husband with a kiss and a huge bouquet of American Beauty roses. Grover C. Whalen, representing J. J. Walker, Mayor, greeted Captain Fried and his men in the name of New York City. Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, commander of the third naval district, voiced the congratulations of the navy.

Gen. Charles P. Sumner ex-

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EX-CROWN PRINCE BUYS VILLA

ABBASZIA, Italy, Feb. 16 (AP).—Former Crown Prince Carol of Rumania has purchased the sumptuous Villa Morizia on the Gulf of Fiume and will make it his permanent residence. The villa was formerly the property of Katherine Schrafft, a life-long friend of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria.

Elizabeth Clayton Shoppe

Discriminate Toilet Requisites. MARCEL WAVING. NESTLE LAMOL. PERMANENT WAVING. MANICURING. SHINGLING. Our aim is to give the best of service. 315 WOOLWORTH BLDG. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

February is the "Month-of-Silks"

at Gladding's PROVIDENCE

All During The Month of February we shall feature, in our newspaper advertising from day to day, many new fashions, new accessories and fabrics of silk. In connection with these we shall offer exceptional values in Silks and silk merchandise from various departments. Watch the newspaper announcements and save!

Annual February Furniture Sale

—all greatly underpriced. —Special carload lots were purchased at unusual discounts especially for the sale, and are offered at big savings while quantities hold out. And besides—

Our Entire Stock of Shepard Quality Furniture Goes Into the Sale at 10% to 33 1-3% Off Regular prices. A sale affording almost limitless scope for artistic "homey" effects. —Share NOW in Its Big Savings.

Wayland Sq. Grocery and Market

Fancy R. I. Chickens. Best Quality Meats. Full Line of Groceries. Best of Service at Lowest Prices. TRY US ONCE. CALL Angell 0318. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back. 5 Wayland Sq., Providence

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tended the congratulations of the army.

"You, your first officer, commander Miller, and your men have lived up to the highest traditions of American manhood," he said. The Roosevelt was met at the pier at Hoboken by another official delegation and two brass bands.

TROTZKY MAKES HEATED SPEECH

Ultimate Downfall of Ameri- can Economic Mastery Pre- dicted—Is Given Ovation

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Feb. 16.—Leon Trotzky received a great ovation when he delivered a public address in the Moscow Experimental Theater and discussed the present and future status of Europe and America.

Emphasizing the tremendous economic power of America which he contrasted with the disorganization and ruin which the war had brought to Europe, he predicted that a revolutionary combination of Europe and Asia would ultimately overthrow American hegemony.

"We do not underestimate the power of American capital," he cried, "all we know regarding the passions of the Civil War will pale before what America defending hegemony will force on Europe. But we Europeans and Asiatics are not hard stuff either; we have nothing to lose but chains, and we know we can wrench the power from the hands of the American capitalists."

Mr. Trotzky emphasized the mechanical development of America, and the willingness of labor to cooperate with capital, but he predicted the ultimate downfall of American economic mastery, through the breaking off of Europe and the colonial countries.

USE SAN-HYADRY BUY GINGER ALE

For Bridge Parties. 24 BOYLS. 24 BOYLS.

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Concord, New Hampshire

SMOKE is fuel wasted

EQUIP your heating plant with the CROWN Fuel Saver and enjoy a steady warmth throughout your home all winter. This proven device attached to the feed door of any style heating plant burns the smoke and gases, creating more heat and reducing the amount of coal used. A 20% Fuel Saving. The CROWN operates automatically. It will pay for itself many times over. Easily installed; never gets out of order. Write for description. C. F. S. CO., 80 N. 10th St. Richmond, Ind. Good distributor wanted in open territory. A credit opportunity.

Wholey Company Inc.

11 East 36th Street, New York. Caledonia 9810

Pearls For Additions

AN opportune time and an exceptional opportunity to start or lengthen an "add-a-pearl" necklace, or to make additions to ends of larger necklaces, is created by our present sale of small pearls at five dollars each.

FITCH-BRYANT, INC.

230 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

SPECIALS—SILK Holeproof Hosiery FOR WOMEN

Extraordinary values at this remarkable price

1. Fine, medium weight SILK. \$1. 4. Anti-ravel course at hem top. 5. Undoubtedly best value we know of. 6. 3 pairs for \$2.85.

2. All the new shades. 3. Mercerized heel, toe and top. 5. Undoubtedly best value we know of. 6. 3 pairs for \$2.85.

\$2.50 and Silk Hosiery. \$1.35. Most popular stocking made. Famous for wear and comfort. Every wanted new shade and effects. 3 pairs for \$4.00. 3 pairs for \$4.45.

THE OUTLET COMPANY

Broadcasting Station WJAR PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE OUTLET COMPANY

Broadcasting Station WJAR PROVIDENCE, R. I.

When in Need of Flowers Buy of Jinn The Florist 4 PARK ST. BOSTON

Keep the Home Flowers Blooming

Victory Plant Food

An ideal food for all kinds of House Plants. Odorless. Easily Applied—Efficient. Produces Luxuriant Foliage and Abundant Blossoms. One-half pound package 35 cents, one pound 60 cents, two pounds \$1.00 by mail postpaid. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for literature and prices to Victory Laven and Garret Fertilizer VICTORY FERTILIZER CO. Dept. C, 113 State St., BOSTON, MASS.

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MEXICO UPHELD IN CHURCH ACT

Courts Uphold Government's Right to Close Religious Institutions

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16 (P)—The first test of the Mexican Government's right to close religious and educational institutions has resulted in the court upholding the Government's position.

The authorities of the Franciscan Asylum filed an application for an injunction with the district court in an endeavor to prevent an execution of an order to close the institution. The court rejected the application on the ground that the Government's course was permitted under the constitution.

The Colegio Nuestra Señora Del Pilar, an educational institution, has been closed without incidents or arrests.

Orders to Roman Catholic institutions to close, continue to be served by the Government, and there apparently is no intention to consider enforcement of the Constitution, which prohibits the functioning of foreign born priests and the operation of foreign religious schools.

It is reported that foreign priests, principally Spaniards, are on their way to the capital, some of them under Government orders, presumably for deportation, others are said to be preparing voluntarily to quit the country. A considerable number already have been sent back to Spain.

Only One American Involved

Only one American thus far in the interior of Mexico has been involved in the Government's announced intention to close all religious and educational institutions and churches where foreign born priests officiate. She is Margarita M. Semple, mother superior of the Roman Catholic academy at Coyocacan, who informed James R. Sheffield, the American Ambassador, that she expected the closing of her school, which application proved correct. She is being allowed to remain in the academy, although 15 of the nuns have been ejected.

It is understood that Madame Semple, as she is known here, has made it no secret that she is considering leaving Mexico, regardless of whether or not her deportation is being considered. The Government has not announced whether it intends to deport foreign nuns, but it has made it plain that it does intend to deport every foreign priest in the country unless he ceases his official church functions. Article III of the Constitution under which religious schools are being closed says primary, intermediate and higher instruction imparted in both official and private schools must be laical and that no religious body or the minister of any religious sect will be allowed to direct schools of primary education.

Mr. Sheffield will remain silent un-

til the Washington Government instructs him concerning Mme. Semple. It is known that the Ambassador several days ago in a conversation with Señor Saenz, Foreign Minister, who at present is on a tour in Monterey with President Calles, acquainted the Minister with the Semple situation, although he made no official representation.

Methodist School Closed

Although the Mexico City correspondents apparently have not been informed of action by the Government in religious matters against any but Roman Catholics, dispatches from Eagle Pass, Tex., say that the Rev. J. L. Phillips, president of the Peoples Institute of Piedras Negras, lying across the Rio Grande, and seven women teachers who were given 24 hours to leave Mexico, have arrived in Eagle Pass. The school has been supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Rev. Mr. Phillips said in a statement that the school was an objectionable educational institution. The Mexican federal officers who served the order of closing treated the Americans with courtesy.

The Mexican students wept when the Americans were ordered out and the townspeople held a demonstration of sympathy. The teachers were confining their instructions of the children to the English language and no religion in any form was being imparted. Texas textbooks were used.

BILL WOULD INCREASE FEDERAL ROAD FUNDS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (P)—Federal appropriation of \$80,000,000 annually for several years to aid states in building roads, as provided in a pending bill, was urged before the House Roads Committee by Frank Page, chairman of the North Carolina Highway Commission, and president of the American Association of State Highway Officials.

The appropriation made last year was \$75,000,000. Mr. Page said that during the year 30 states had exceeded their quotas in providing funds to be added to the federal allotments, and but eight states had fallen below their pro rata shares.

BELGIUM'S COUNCIL DELEGATE

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16—Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister, having decided to represent Belgium at the important meetings of the League of Nations Council, Paul Hymans, who has been the Belgian representative on the Council for more than six years, has resigned his post.

Belgium's delegate to the Council, and the first delegate to the Assembly, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns. It is considered certain that M. Hymans will nevertheless remain one of the three Belgian delegates to the Assembly.

GERMAN BUILDS ROTOR VESSEL

Freighter of 3000 Tons to Be Ready About the Beginning of April

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (By Mail to London)—The rotor ship has not yet done its best, according to Anton Flettner, the inventor of this method of ship propulsion, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here. A rotor vessel, a 3000-ton freighter, is now being built in a German yard with the approval and the interest of the German Admiralty, and is expected to be launched shortly and ready to sail on its first voyage about the middle of July. The first experimental rotorship, the Buckau, is also being refitted for sea and will be ready early in April.

The Hamburg Journal announces

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A Nice, Quiet Chat



General Hugh Scott, U.S.A., Retired, Talking (With Signs) Over "Things in General" With Captain Sumner of the Umatilla Tribe. These Men Talked With Fingers and Thumbs and Got Along Splendidly. They Went into Consultation After Calling on President Coolidge at the White House.

COMMUNAL FEELING AROUSSED IN INDIA

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16—Intense communal feeling is being aroused over the question of the reformed constitution of the Northwest Frontier Province which the Moslems favor, being a majority in this province. The Hindus oppose unless the Province is reamalgamated with the Punjab, a course of action which both the Government of India and the Punjab do not favor, as being administratively unsound.

Leading Hindu members of the Legislative Assembly discussed the situation with leading Hindus of the frontier Province for three hours, but no decision was arrived at. It is believed that the Government, consistent with their responsibilities in this most difficult part of India, will do its best to meet the Moslem wishes.

COKE PRICES LOWER

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Crushed coke is quoted around \$9 a ton, compared with the recent peak of \$14. Furnace grade is bringing about \$6, compared with \$12 a week ago, while foundry grade is quoted at \$7 to \$8 a ton, compared with high of \$14 several days ago. All prices are f. o. b. ovens.

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\$176,000,000 ROAD AID FUND BACKED BY MOTOR CLUBS

American Automobile Association Urges Need of Federal Appropriation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Failure on the part of the Government to make adequate appropriation for the development and improvement of highways would have a bad effect on highway transportation and social welfare, Thomas P. Henry, president of the American Automobile Association, asserted, giving indorsement to the Dowell bill making appropriations for 1928 and 1929.

"It is unthinkable that a program that has meant so much to the entire country should be thrown into chaos by doing away with federal aid," Mr. Henry declared.

His brief initial statement on behalf of the 775 automobile clubs affiliated with the National Motor Vehicle Association, which is the largest organization of its kind in the country, addressed to the chairman of the committee, the author of a bill appropriating \$80,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1928 and 1929, and \$8,000,000 for each of these years for forest roads, which is the largest appropriation for adequate connections between the main highways and the recreational areas of the country.

Importance of Action
He urged the importance of action on the bill at this session of Congress, as failure to do so might seriously embarrass the states and the Bureau of Public Roads in the road-building programs for the years immediately ahead.

"The states," he said, "expect Congress to continue its policy at least until the original Federal Aid System is completed and any attempt which may be made to withdraw or curtail federal participation would be an unwarranted breach of faith and against the public interest."

Mr. Henry cited the fact that despite the importance of highways in transportation, the Federal Government had spent on them only one-third of the amount spent on rivers and harbors and only a little more than on the Panama Canal.

Although the Federal participation is national and not sectional, the A. A. A. spokesman declared that the character of the Government's obligation as regards road building in the western states, where the Nation holds title to from 20 per cent to 80 per cent of the land area must not be lost sight of.

Interlinking Systems
"It is a magnificent conception that interstate connecting highways will eventually link every city of 5000 population or over; that the great coastal highways used for the transportation of goods and passengers in interstate traffic will be connected with highways constituting our second, third, fourth and fifth lines of defense, if needed; that our great recreational areas will be opened for easy access to all our people; that tourist traffic will be encouraged; that our rural mail system may be extended; that our school system may be developed by bringing children consolidated distances to consolidated schools," he asserted.

"The slight objection to federal aid urged so far is that the wealthy states are taxed to pay for roads for less prosperous states. States are prosperous not because they are political units but because the whole country is prosperous, and the states that have the greatest wealth supply the Nation with the most commodities. The states that pay the most taxes to the National Government are the states that contain the legal headquarters of the largest number of corporations enriching themselves through national trade."

POLICE STRIKER PENSION MEASURE IS DEBATED

Before the legislative Committee on Pensions today, Hugh H. Garrity, Representative of Boston, urged the enactment of a bill providing that the members of the Boston police department who went out on strike be given pensions according to the number of years in which they served in the department. Mr. Garrity argued that many of the men had given their best years to the service of the city, and he thought this should be taken into consideration. The measure was also favored by John W. McCormack, Senator, and Francis X. Coyne, Representative, both of Chelsea.

The bill was opposed by H. Murray Pakulski, assistant corporation counsel of Boston. By their hearing the department, said Mr. Pakulski, the men relinquished their right to a pension. Now, he added, they are not entitled to it.

MAINE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CALLED

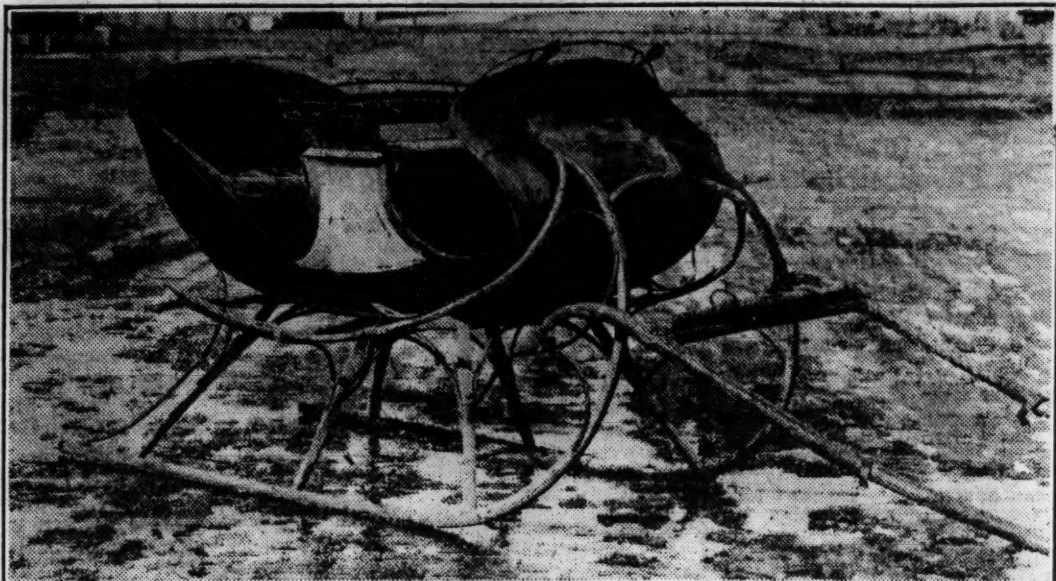
LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 16 (AP)—The official call for the Republican State Convention to be held April 6 at Portland, has been issued by Daniel F. Field of Phillips. The number of delegates will be 1563, apportioned on a basis of a delegate to every 100 votes cast at the last gubernatorial election.

The second district Republican convention has been called for the same date at Portland on the same basis. The purpose of the convention is to elect state committees and district committees and formulate a platform.

SWAMPSCOTT HOLDS ELECTION

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Harry D. Linscott, Philip W. Blood and R. Wyer Greene, the members of last year's board of selectmen who inaugurated the campaign against rumrunning, which resulted in the ousting of William L. Quinn as chief of police, were re-elected in the town election yesterday by large majorities. George E. Mitchell was elected to the school committee, defeating the Rev. Edward Tillotson, who has been on the board for 15 years. All the other town officers were re-elected.

Not Many of These are Seen on Highways Nowadays



This Sleigh Was Originally Owned by Henry W. Longfellow, the Poet. It Was Sold in 1880 to E. King Nichols of Milford, N. H., and After Several Years in His Family It Went to Segerson Brothers of Hyde Park, Mass. Henry Ford Learned of Its Existence, Bought It and It Is Now in His Museum of Ancient Vehicles.

Gutenberg Bible Sold for \$106,000

Philadelphia Pays Record Price for "Mek" Copy in Fine Condition

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—A Gutenberg Bible, one of 45 copies known to be in existence of the first book printed with movable type, has been sold for \$106,000 to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia. The price sets a new record for copies of the work.

The two volumes of the Bible, printed by Johan Gutenberg in Mainz in 1455, contain 324 and 317 leaves respectively, and were bound in plain brown calf in about 1700 A. D. The highest previous price for a copy of this rare book was slightly less than \$60,000, paid in 1923 for the Mazarin copy by Carl Pforzheimer, New York broker.

The first Gutenberg Bible to come to the United States was bought in 1817 by James Lenox at the then "mad" price of \$2500. The second copy, the Ellisworth, was bought in 1872 by George Blinley of Hartford, Conn. The Bible is especially prized because its appearance almost five centuries ago proved the practicality of printing.

The Bible, bought at the Anderson Galleries, is known as the "Mek" Bible because of its possession by the Benedictine Monastery in Melk, Austria. It gains additional value from the fact that the 45 copies still extant of the 30 original edition, it is one of less than a score in perfect condition. Its pages are clean and fresh, as if it had been recently issued.

ENGINEERS ASK NEW STANDARDS

Reclassification and Better Pay Would Aid State and Worker, They Point Out

Containing that the present system of classification of Massachusetts state engineers and the present pay standards have resulted in serious demoralization and impairment of the service, Herbert Parker, formerly attorney-general, opened the case for the Massachusetts State Engineers Association, Inc., at a hearing today before the Legislative Committee on public service.

The first speaker for the proposition was Elmer C. Houdlette, president of the organization, who said that the object of the bill is to improve the status of persons in the state service. Instead of working to keep efficient men who have grown up in the state service, the present situation is driving them away to private employ, he continued.

This association believes a reclassification of the engineering personnel which necessary must be an efficient body is necessary and that the department heads should have more supervision than at present.

James H. O'Connor, secretary of the association, compared salaries in the state service and in private concerns. In the bridge division of the Department of Public Works, where he is employed, are to be found graduates of leading colleges and technical schools, some of them with 25 years experience, receiving an average salary of \$2400. Last year 40 per cent of the personnel left on account of low salaries, and now receive from \$400 to \$1200 more in private employ.

The President has asked the Tariff Commission for further information relative to the cost of transportation and other data connected with it in order that he may reach a conclusion on the moot question of the duty on this product.

BAPTISTS PROTEST ATTACKS ON DRY LAW

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16 (Special)—The Rhode Island Baptist Ministers Conference, meeting here yesterday, adopted resolutions protesting against attacks on prohibition legislation and making enforcement easier and more effective in this State.

Believing that it represents the views of 3,000,000 Baptists in America, the conference declares in its resolutions, the organization goes on record as unalterably opposed to the proposed modification and in favor of faithful, vigorous enforcement of the law. It memorializes the Legislature to "line up our State with the federal Constitution by amending the so-called Sherman enforcement act so as to put real teeth into the same."

STATE'S CLUBWOMEN INDORSE SCHOOLING OF MINORS BILL

Massachusetts Federation Approve Course of Department of Education by 407 Votes—Only 11 Voted Against Proposed Measure

With 407 votes in its favor and only 11 against it, the bill of the State Department of Education regulating the schooling of minors from 14 to 16 years of age have gone to work, was indorsed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs holding its mid-winter legislative meeting today in the Colonial Theater.

Merits of the bill were presented by James J. Quinn, superintendent of schools in Winchester. There were no opponents. The 11 voting against the bill were asked to state their objections but declined to do so.

The federation acted also in favor of greater protection from forest fires. Proposed legislation being the order of business for the day speakers were heard both for and against various measures in which the federation is interested.

Gaspar G. Bacon, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, spoke in favor of the Wadsworth Garrett Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which would submit all future amendments to a referendum of the people instead of to state legislatures. He was opposed, he said, to the rule of small bodies. Mrs. Edward Franklin White, of Indianapolis, Ind., first vice-president of the General Federation and legislative advisor, opposed the bill as unnecessary and complicating the machinery of government. Action was deferred until later in the day.

PRESIDENT INVITES PROFESSOR RIPLEY

Would Interview Author of Nonvoting Stock Article

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Coolidge, it was said at the White House, has sent for Prof. W. Z. Ripley of Harvard University to talk with him about his recent article in the Atlantic Monthly regarding the issuing of non-voting stock, to ask if he believed that the abuses he had in contemplation a course of study on the United States Constitution, to be conducted in Boston.

In legislation the General Federation is growing more conservative, reported Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole.

Prof. Ripley, a spokesman for the President said, did not present proposals for federal action. The President feels that everyone should read the article and be interested in the situation disclosed in it. He feels, however, that the conditions have to be dealt with largely by the states and that it is difficult to work out a solution in Washington.

The President, it is learned, will not withdraw the name of Judge Wallace McCamant, now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, in regard to whom there has been some opposition.

The President has asked the Tariff Commission for further information relative to the cost of transportation and other data connected with it in order that he may reach a conclusion on the moot question of the duty on this product.

TRIBUTE PAID LINCOLN BY MIDDLESEX CLUB

The Middlesex Club combined the celebration of its fifty-fifth anniversary and of Lincoln's anniversary last night at a dinner at the Hotel Somerset, which was attended by men and women prominent in public affairs.

The speakers included Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commander of the First Army Corps area; Edward P. Morrow, formerly Governor of Kentucky, and now a member of the Federal Railroad Labor Board, and Morris E. Crumacker (R.), Representative from Oregon.

PHOENIX ROSEMARY'S YEAR

Phoenix Rosemary net income, \$1,653,742, after interest, depreciation, and federal taxes for 1925, is equal, after 7 per cent dividends on first and second preferred, to \$12.2 a share (par \$5) on 175,000 common shares, compared with \$17.04, or \$1.70 a share, on the first preferred in 1924.

ORIGINALITY MARKS FURNITURE AT BOSTON STYLE EXPOSITION

Progress in Design to Meet Modern Household Problems Evidenced at Display in Capitol Building—Dealers Register From Several States

To give all New England furniture dealers an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the type and modern furniture which will be in demand on the market next season by designers, 93 makers have opened an extensive display on successive floors in the Capitol Building, which gives Boston its first reproduction of the large furniture show, such as are held annually in Grand Rapids, Chicago and New York. Dealers from all quarters of all the New England states have registered. The venture is undertaken by the Boston Furniture Market Association, of which L. A. Hinds is director and A. E. Yont secretary.

All the appliances of the modern home are on display in spaces which make their study a matter of simplicity and enlightenment for visiting dealers. Period furniture, the heavier types of suites, occasional pieces, upholstered chairs reproducing the best influences of antique pieces, wicker sets for porch and indoor use developed in scores of patterns and adaptations are placed conveniently in locations on seven floors of the building.

Every manufacturer, it is said, has developed his product with a specific point of view in mind. Some makers concentrate on the so-called "overstuffed" furniture, others on wicker, and still others on the adaptations of Oriental design and finish for Occidental use and durability.

Mrs. Hinds, in charge of the registration, will point out the variations according to geographic location of the market with which all makers are conversant. Cities where the population is predominantly American will not succeed at all in a predominantly French neighborhood.

She will say that she believes there is an increasing demand for breakfast sets which are smaller and more useful in the average apartment which tends to have a smaller area of space to be devoted to furniture than an apartment had a decade ago.

Walter E. McLane, Senator of Fall River, was the only one who spoke in favor of his bill repealing the "gentlemen's agreement" between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company whereby the company has the right to elect how it shall be taxed. The McLane bill would tax the dividends of this company, the Western Electric, and the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, paid to Massachusetts residents at the usual rate of 6 per cent. The bill was heard before the legislative Committee on Taxation.

In his argument for the bill, Mr. McLane said it would mean an increase of \$1,000,000 in the taxes received from the A. T. & T., and that since this company is paying dividends of 9 per cent, the 6 per cent tax on these dividends would be no hardship to the Massachusetts stockholders receiving these dividends.

Dispute Agreement
Carroll L. Meins, Representative, House chairman of the committee, asked if it was not a serious matter for the State to break an agreement reached several years ago. Mr. McLane asked Mr. Meins if this agreement would stand the test of law. Mr. Meins said he would not commit himself on that point.

Ernest F. Fish, Senator of Brookline, State chairman, asked Mr. McLane if he would favor doing away with all tax-exempt securities. Mr. McLane answered that he would, since the State needs more money and is finding it more difficult every year to obtain it.

Mr. Fish asked if it were not true that under the proposed bill the Commonwealth would not lose its share of the tax now paid by the A. T. & T. This amounts to more than one-quarter of the \$675,000 paid by the company. Answering the question, Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, said that the State would lose \$150,000.

When the opposition was asked for, Charles S. Pierce, vice-president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, asked Mr. Long to make a statement in explanation of the bill.

Mr. Long Explains Bill
The only objection with the law at present, said Mr. Long, is that it cannot be enforced. The A. T. & T. can refuse at any time to pay tax which the State lays on them, said he. The present method of taxation, said Mr. Long, is to let the number of Massachusetts stockholders would become so small that the A. T. & T. would not want to continue the arrangement.

"I rather expected that the demand for change in the law would come from the members of the Legislature," said Mr. Long.

The proposed bills would be "not only unfortunate but unfair," said Mr. Pierce, submitting the opposition of the New England company to a tax on its dividends. He said that three-quarters of the New England company's physical properties were in Massachusetts and therefore subject to local taxation, and that the company paid a franchise tax based on that portion of its capital stock proportional to its physical property in Massachusetts. Last year the company paid \$1,750,000. In 1926 and 1927 it would pay \$2,500,000.

Also in opposition, appeared Charles M. Bracelen, a vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and William H. Shaw, a stockholder.

FLORIDA INTERESTS TO DEVELOP MAINE TRACT

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 16 (Special)—The first results of the Maine-Southland pilgrimage are shown in the announcement that a St. Petersburg company has decided to develop a large tract of land in Maine, along the coast, which has proved so successful in Florida. It is announced that James Ashe of that city has acquired a 5000-acre tract of land in Washington County, Maine, between the towns of Wesley and Northfield and 11 miles from Bangor.

The property is now heavily wooded and has several lakes on it, as well as numerous springs, and Mr. Ashe plans to divide it up into five-acre estates.

GOVERNOR WINANT ON HOLIDAY

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 16 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant left today, accompanied by Mrs. Winant, for a two-weeks' vacation. His destination was not made known at the State House, where a formal statement was issued announcing the fact that the executive was on a vacation. Charles W. Tobey, President of the State Senate and Acting Governor, will preside over the next meeting of the Executive Council on Feb. 26 it was stated.

E. G. Plowman, representing the Associated Industries and the first to speak in opposition, asserted that there is now on the statute books enough legislation to attain the purpose of the bill through local option.

Richard B. Stanley, representing the Arkwright Club and the cotton industry of the state, declared that "the cotton industry will be compelled to cease to employ minors under 16 years of age if the bill becomes a law."

H. Heustis Newton, city solicitor of Everett and representing the school committee of that city, would up his arguments against the bill with the declaration that "the tendency of this bill is toward an attempt to bring up children with the idea that they should not work at all. There is no time when you can teach a person to work better than when he is young. I am fearful that this bill is not a step in a good direction. I feel that our children

LONGER CLOSING OF BRIDGE ASKED

Towns Seek to Extend the Hours Chelsea Draw May Not Open to Ships

Appealing for relief from traffic delays subsequent to opening of the Chelsea north drawbridge, representatives of the cities of Revere, Chelsea, Lynn, and of Chambers of Commerce of these communities, attended a public hearing before Major F. K. Newcomer, district engineer, United States War Department, at the customs house today.

At present the draw is closed to navigation and open to land traffic during the so-called rush hours: from 6:30 to 9 a. m. and 4:30 to 7 p. m., except for brief intervals and in cases where a vessel drawing 18 or more feet of water seeks to pass through the draw. The hearing followed a petition to extend the morning period to 9:30 and start the afternoon period at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Main Highway North
Traffic congestion and delay was outlined by Mr. Cummings, who said that the draw was the only artery of transportation between Boston, Lynn, Salem and all points north to the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, conducted the hearing as one of the petitioners for extension of closed hours for the drawbridge.

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Increasing congestion in recent years has led to suggestions for prevailing both unjust and equitable, said Mr. Cummings, who maintained that the railway was "crying for adjustment of the regulations by the War Department." While conditions strict enforcement of openings of the draw, an interval of 15 minutes now a question of "human rights against property rights."

Recommendations submitted to the War Department at the hearing included closing the bridge completely to all navigation from 7 to 9 a. m. and 4 to 7 p. m.; the use of hinges on smoke stacks of tug boats to eliminate the need of opening the bridge for small boats; construction of a second bridge to relieve traffic; strict enforcement of all present regulations which are said to be lax at the present time, and several similar proposals. Major Newcomer took the evidence under consideration to be submitted to Washington.

Delays Cost \$75,000 a Year
Mr. Cummings said that the Eastern Massachusetts Company has 105 miles of track and operates 140 cars in the territory affected by the drawbridge. He said that the road loses \$75,000 a year by delays and tie-ups of its system due to the drawbridge.

Among those who favored the extension of hours were Mayor Walsh; John E. Beck of Chelsea; R. C. Pingreen, representing the Boston Elevated Railway; C. J. Broadbent of the Revere City Council; Albert Genmanello, representing nine organizations in Revere; Joseph J. O'Brien of the transportation department of the Revere Chamber of Commerce; M. J. Brown of the Revere City Council; William M. Keedy of Revere; Joseph Riesenman and A. M. Coolidge, both of the Revere City Council; John C. Lax of Revere and Van Ness Bates of the Metropolitan Improvement Association, who advocated at the hearing today the construction of an East Boston bridge.

Opposition to the extension of hours was opened by George H. Whoolsey of the Commercial Towing Company and was carried on by other maritime interests. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, also spoke in the interest of the maritime people of Boston.

HOTEL MEN OPPOSE TELEPHONE CONTROL

Several Boston hotel men appeared before the legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs today to voice vigorous opposition to the bill for regulation of telephone rates charged by hotels.

Mr. McLane, in urging favorable action on his petition, told the committee he thought it was unfair that the telephone company should receive 15 cents for a telephone call anywhere. He said the old charge of 10 cents to guests was "sufficiently high," and that the telephone company receives no benefit from the increase in the rate. He said only calls for from 3 1/2 to 4 cents for each call.

Louis Green, Representative of Cambridge, introduced the various speakers in opposition, who then followed. William W. Davis, manager of the Riverbank Court Hotel and chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, said under the new rates granted the telephone company by the Department of Public Utilities the hotels were the hardest hit. In several instances the increase being as much as 100 per cent.

Frank C. Hall, manager of the Hotel Somerset and president of the New England Hotel Association, said that the rate of 15 cents for a telephone call was "sufficiently high," and that the telephone company receives no benefit from the increase in the rate. He said only calls for from 3 1/2 to 4 cents for each call.

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JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CHANGE

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Sign Painters Convene
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Exhibits outlining the modern advances in the art of sign painting featured the fifth annual convention of the New England District of Associated Signcrafters in the Hotel Kimball, which closed with a banquet last night. P. A. Cunningham, international president, of Providence, R. I., addressed the gathering after the banquet, and Charles Gibbons of Worcester, district governor for New England, presided at the afternoon session.

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WOMEN REVIEW COURT VICTORY

Their Part in Obtaining American Adherence Is Praised by Senators

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The question, "Who won the World Court fight?" and an answer, "The fight is yet to be won" were discussed at a banquet given by the League of Women Voters in honor of the Women's World Court Committee, a committee which sat at the door of the Senate for weeks seeking to prove that the people wanted adherence to the protocol.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who led the fight for the Administration, paid a tribute to the work of the committee and asserted that in advancing a political campaign he would ask for nothing better than to have the support of Mrs. Maude Wood Park, Miss Ruth Morgan and other members. He pointed out that unfortunately there are still opponents of the court who threaten to campaign against it in the country, especially in states where Senators who supported it are up for re-election.

Although the vote on the World Court had gone far to re-establish the rule that politics in America should stop at the water's edge, he said there is still need of education on the World Court. When the people understand what it really means, they will approve, Senator Lenroot asserted.

While the obligations assumed by the United States in entering the World Court are trifling, said Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, the step was a momentous one, since it "indicated the collapse of the policy of isolation, expressed the conviction of the American people that some measure of duty rests upon them in respect to the preservation of the peace of the world, and that conscience no less than self-interest required their co-operation to that end."

"Notwithstanding the exposition of the significance and effect of the reservations from the floor of the Senate and through the press, the givings in relation to them, wholly unwarranted, are still harbored by zealous friends of the Court, warranting a further attempt at elucidation."

"Mischievously it is suggested that they will not be accepted by some of the signatory powers and thus adherence be defeated. All that can be said is that they may afford an excuse for dissent to association with the United States in upholding the court, but no nation opposed to such association will meet with any difficulty in finding an excuse for its opposition should there be any such."

Mrs. Raymond Morgan, representing the Women's World Court Committee, said: "The function of a legislative committee such as ours is often misunderstood. It is not to argue with the legislators and convert them. It is rather to make the connection between the legislator and his constituents on the one hand, and to inform the constituents of the situation in Washington and to let them do the rest."

"Our strength is derived only from the organizations which we represent. This has meant not only work in Washington but a vast amount of educational work throughout the country in order that the issue may be thoroughly understood."

Women present pledged themselves to continue the work of education where it was necessary.

WHEAT AREA CREEPING TO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence).—The Churchill River, 300 miles north of the Pas, Manitoba's northernmost town, Charles Plaisance is helping to extend Canada's wheat-growing area closer to the Arctic circle. This pioneer agriculturist last year sowed wheat, oats and barley on nine acres of land, on May 1, and harvested his crop on Aug. 15.

Located so far away from any settlement, his nearest neighbor being at Pelican Narrows, 50 miles from his homestead, Mr. Plaisance nevertheless has faith in the future of this

part of the far north and is planning to make his habitation comfortable for his family and himself. In order to save transportation costs, he has erected a primitive mill and grinds flour for his family's use.

Mr. Plaisance, however, is not Canada's only sub-Arctic agriculturist. There is another, Sheridan Lawrence, who has a farm of 400 acres at Fort Vermilion, about 700 miles north of Edmonton, Alta. Wheat has been produced in this territory for many years, and once the district was awarded the prize for hard wheat at the Chicago agricultural show.



"How did you make out at school this week?" inquired the father at the dinner table.

"Had we not better discuss something else?" replied James. "I have been taught lately that dinner talk should always be pleasant."

She: "Meet me at the library at seven."

He: "All right. What time will you be there?"—Salt Shaker.

With reference to Mr. Justice Eve's question in the courts the other day, we might explain that the saxophone is something which started up into a weapon.—Punch.

Young Husband: "Last night when I came home my wife had my chair drawn up before the fire, my slippers ready for me to put on, and—"

Old Friend: "How did you like her new hat?"—Life.

Jones had retired from business and had started farming. His former office manager, who had been brought up on a farm and now much preferred city life, went out to see how Jones was getting on. "I see you go out to feed the pigs," he said, "I want to go with you."

"This is not the day for feeding the pigs," replied Jones.

"What do you mean?" inquired the visitor in surprise. "Don't you feed them every day?"

"No, every other day," was the explanation; "how else will I get the layer of fat and the layer of lean that the wife wants in the bacon?"

PLANNING PLAYGROUND IN WESTERN MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence).—A voluntary movement to encourage and guard the valuable assets of western Michigan as a summer playground has resulted in the formation of the Wolverine Foundation, composed of business men, educators and financiers of this section of the State.

The plan contemplates a program of education within the State, the encouragement of community improvement, state parks, reforestation, good roads, and co-operation with organizations for the protection of fish and game, and the rights of the public to enjoy the natural advantages of the outdoors. According to A. P. Johnson, secretary, more than \$100,000 was spent in western Michigan last year as a result of the tourists, and it is expected this amount will be passed this year.

OREGON CRANBERRIES

ASTORIA, Ore., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The marshes in Clatsop County are rapidly being transformed into cranberry bogs. In the last 14 years the acreage has increased 33 per cent. The 100 acres now under cultivation have averaged 42 barrels per acre for the last two years, at a total value of approximately \$90,000. These berries were transplanted from Cape Cod in the early eighties.

RAIL LABOR BILL WINS APPROVAL

Senate and House Agreement Reached on Method of Conciliation Procedure

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—At the close of a joint conference between the House and Senate Committees on Interstate Commerce, it was announced by James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, that the railroad labor bill had been approved by both committees and would be urged for early passage.

Extended hearings on the bill have been held by both committees. In general, the proposed legislation would provide for settlement of disputes by the carriers and the employees. The settlement of the anthracite strike has given support to the plan of legislation which should comprise a method of settlement in which the interested parties should be the controlling factor but which should insure the protection of the public.

Boards of Adjustment

The new railroad labor act provides in brief:

1. Third carriers and employees shall as far as possible consider all questions which may arise between them in conferences between representatives designated respectively by the carriers and the employees thereof.

2. Such representatives to be designated by the respective parties without interference by representatives of the other.

3. Boards of adjustment shall be formed by agreement between any carrier or group of carriers and its employees, or by the President of the United States.

4. There would also be established a board of mediation to consist of five commissioners appointed by the President with offices at Washington, D. C.

In case any dispute is not decided by the proper adjustment boards or if there were no appropriate adjustment board authorized to decide such dispute, or if it was not otherwise settled, either party should have the right to invoke the services of the board of mediation, or the board of mediation might itself proffer its services.

Provision for Arbitration

5. In case the board of mediation should be unable to bring about an amicable adjustment the said board would endeavor to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration upon terms which the parties themselves would agree upon.

The decision of the board of mediation would be final and would be filed with the United States District Court. Then within 10 days after the filing of the award a petition to impeach the award so filed should be sustained, the award would become a judgment of the court which would be final and conclusive on both parties.

6. If all the other plans above set forth should fail and there should be a dispute between the carriers and their employees which should threaten to substantially interrupt interstate commerce, the President of the United States would have the right to form a board to investigate and report to the President the facts affecting such dispute.

TURKS OBSTRUCTING FOREIGN NATIONALS

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—As if foreigners in Turkey were not at present encountering sufficient difficulties over their means of livelihood being threatened, an attempt is now

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being made to deprive foreign nationals of their employment so as to permit their replacement by Turks.

The British, French and Italian embassies have protested against this action which the Turks justify as in accordance with the Treaty of Lausanne, but as yet little satisfaction has been obtained. The authorities however, have been careful not to commit themselves to the extent of ordering these dismissals in writing.

DAILIES SHOW LOSS OF 66 IN 8 STATES

Gain in Independent Papers Also Disclosed

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence).—A decrease in the number of daily newspapers in the United States and an increase of independent dailies at the expense of partisan newspapers are the outstanding tendencies of the daily journalistic field, as shown by a survey just completed at the University of Missouri.

Eight representative states were considered in making the survey—Missouri, Pennsylvania, California, Montana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York and Georgia. The newspaper conditions in the daily field in these states in 1915 were compared with conditions in 1925 as the basis of conclusions drawn.

There were 65 fewer daily newspapers in the eight states in 1925 than there were in 1915. The greatest loss was shown by Pennsylvania, with a decrease of 41. California was the only State to register a gain during the decade, showing an increase of nine dailies. Georgia and Minnesota showed no change in their totals.

The loss in Democratic dailies in the eight states named was 54 and in Republican 34. The Progressives lost 15 papers and smaller groups a lesser number. The loss was partly balanced by an increase of 23 independent dailies.

The latter figure is significant, as the survey shows that 482 of 787 dailies, or more than 61 per cent, claimed some sort of political allegiance in 1915. Ten years later less than 53 per cent, or 331 out of 721, were partisan papers.

ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE SHOWS UPWARD TREND

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Great Britain has become Canada's best customer for those articles that principally constitute this Dominion's greatest wealth, declared L. B. Beale, British Government trade commissioner at Vancouver, B. C., who passed through Winnipeg on his return from an official visit overseas. Canada's exports to the United Kingdom have increased greatly in recent years, Mr. Beale stated, and reciprocally Great Britain was now supplying Canada with 19 per cent of her imported commodities.

Statistics show that for every dollar's worth of goods which Canada obtains from Great Britain, the latter buys \$3 worth of Canadian products. British purchases of Canadian agricultural and animal products in 1925 totalled \$400,000,000, which was an increase of \$70,000,000 over the preceding year, Mr. Beale said.

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G. LONDT CLIMBS MT. KILIMANJARO

(Continued from Page 1)

to Gilman's Point, which was simply an overhanging rock, and spent the night in the crater.

Sleeping in Crater

"This is the first recorded instance in mountaineering history that anyone has slept in the crater of Kilimanjaro," remarked Mr. Londt. "Strange to say, it was mild at that height, although the sky had a peculiar grayish, dark look. The highest gases does not come above the 11,000 feet line, and there was neither stick nor branch to be seen anywhere."

It was weird and eerie in the crater by himself, 19,000 feet above the rest of humanity on the withered, dried-up vent that had once led to the interior of the earth, now a wilderness of jagged kranzes and twisted lava.

"I spent 30 hours in the crater," he said, "and in four days I climbed practically 20,000 feet. The first time I went up I struck no snow till I got to the crater rim, but the second time I struck snow on the plateau at 14,000 feet, so that really the second climb was a snow climb. I got at last to 15,000 feet after an awful struggle, and reached the cave again. From there to the top it snowed and rained alternately all the time, and I took two days to reach the top. But at last I managed it in a swirling snowstorm."

German Record Found

On this occasion, Mr. Londt found the record of the two men, both Germans, who had reached the then highest point, and brought it back with him to substantiate his claims. The book, a little American cloth-covered exercise book such as one can buy at a newsstand for 6d., contained on the fly leaf the words in beautiful Teutonic characters, "Kibo Gypfelbuch," and on the following two pages were verses of poetry written by "Ernest W. J. Wolfram, the first president of the Kilimanjaro Mountain Association, New Moshi, 13 January, 1914. Dedicated to the stormers of Kibo."

On the next page were the names of the two climbers, Carl von Salls and Walter von Ruchteschell, followed by the words, "Haben dieses Buch am 13. Februar 1914, hier deponiert."

This book was testified to in a written statement by a well-known doctor of New Moshi, who had seen it before it was taken up by the two climbers, and he identified their two signatures and stated that he knew of their intention to leave the book on top as a record. It was wrapped in oilskin and concealed in a beacon on the rim of the crater, where it was found by Mr. Londt after its lonely 11 years' sojourn on the snow-bound, windswept rim of Mount Kilimanjaro.

New Record Left

Mr. Londt detached one page from the book and left that as his record in its place. He intends to take the

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CHICAGO-DALLAS AIR LINE NEARLY READY

First of 10 'Pigeons' Received—Start April 1

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—First of the 10 Curtiss "Carrier Pigeon" airplanes, to be used by the National Air Transport on the Chicago-Dallas, Tex., air mail and express route, has reached here on a trial run from the factory in Buffalo. After remaining here a few days it will be piloted along the route to Texas over which on April 1 the company will start to operate.

Col. Paul Handerson, formerly Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of United States Air Mail, is general manager of this company, which has the Government air mail contract between Chicago and Dallas and many intermediate points. Plans were revealed by Luther K. Bell, traffic manager, who said that 10 airplanes will be used on this route. Four are to be in use each day and six will be held in reserve. Under the operations manager on this route will be eight field managers, 16 to 20 airplane and engine mechanics, and 12 to 15 helpers. At each field there will be tools and equipment for minor overhaul and repair work. Each field will be supplied with motorcar and truck, the latter having a detachable fuel tank. Division operating headquarters will be in Kansas City, Mo., where four or five of the airplanes are to be serviced, continued Mr. Bell, in outlining the organization of what perhaps America's first long distance private air service company. At St. Joseph, Mo., a special shop for top overhaul of motors has been established.

As protection against bad weather and to assist flyers on short days which will be encountered during certain seasons of the year, powerful 24-inch electric beacons are to be erected at two or three points on this route. Each field will have powerful flood lights and hangars will be lighted.

On the following morning," he said, "I left about 6:30. The first time I went up I struck no snow till I got to the crater rim, but the second time I struck snow on the plateau at 14,000 feet, so that really the second climb was a snow climb. I got at last to 15,000 feet after an awful struggle, and reached the cave again. From there to the top it snowed and rained alternately all the time, and I took two days to reach the top. But at last I managed it in a swirling snowstorm."

Mount Mawenzi is joined to Kibo by a plateau at the height of 14,000 feet. Both were surveyed fairly well by Hans Meyer in 1889, and the two peaks were named by him—the one on Kilimanjaro as the Kaiser Wilhelm Peak. But neither was climbed by him. It was these two peaks that Mr. Londt climbed, and he has therefore the right to rename those peaks as he chooses. Mt. Mawenzi is a very dangerous climb. It has seven peaks, the highest of which is 17,570 feet, which, however, has never been scaled, though Hans Meyer got very far up. The second highest is 16,820 feet, and Hans Meyer got to within 700 feet of the top. This peak Mr. Londt climbed for the first time.

In contrast to Kilimanjaro, Mawenzi is composed of ranges of pinacles rearing up for several thousand feet above a plateau of soft volcanic detritus of a reddish color.

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IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRICITY TO FARM SHOWN EARLY IN TEST

New Hampshire Experiment Indicates Many Uses to Which Power May Be Put to Advantage, Says Director in Charge of Project

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 16 (AP)—Preliminary observations in the three-year test which the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station has started in connection with State and national committees indicate the important part which electricity may be made to play on the New England farm.

While it is emphasized that conclusive results will not be available until the end of the test, enough already has been determined to show that the use of electrical machinery is practicable in many lines of farm work.

"Whether or not a farmer is justified in installing certain equipment and can effect an economy by its use depends on the amount of his business and his organization," says W. T. Ackerman, in charge of the project. "After only a few months of experimental work any remarks which I can make are merely observations that may be of general interest, but are in no way final or conclusive results."

Good Possibilities
"We believe that there are good possibilities on any farm of using an electric hay hoist to advantage, providing its control and operation can be so arranged that it may be handled by one man, preferably on the load. The cost of such equipment may be reasonable, however, on account of the limited time that it may be used. If placed on a small truck it may also be used on other holding jobs about the farm."

"Small portable motors have many possibilities such as grinding stones, mixing a little concrete, running shearing machines and for use with shop equipment. The small-sized tilting-barrel type of concrete mixer is worth considering on many farms and if properly placed may also be used for mixing fertilizer chemicals. We are hoping to construct experimentally a grain-mixing machine that will make it possible for the farmer to make his own combinations of protein and total nutrients from overhead chutes."

"Where the automatic electric water systems have been installed the farmers are astonished beyond words at the lack of attention required and the smoothness of operation."

"Large-sized refrigeration is required on our dairy farms for milk storage. It has been the common opinion that we are blessed with large quantities of ice which is ours for the taking. Many farmers of course have spare time in winter which they can use to advantage for this purpose. If the cost of the ice is closely figured, however, it usually runs to about 40 to 50 cents per hundredweight in the icebox. The farms where we have installed dairy refrigeration are pleased and satisfied to a high degree."

Dairy Boiler Heater
"An electrically driven oil-burner for the dairy boiler heater can be used on some farms to wash and sterilize the milk containers, and where cordwood requires too much labor or expense the type of heater may well be considered for house heat."

"On fruit farms, the electric apple grader and sizer, while expensive in

its original cost, requires a ridiculously small amount of current—not more than a half-horsepower motor being used in many cases.

"Reports from poultry farms that are using electric incubators are thus far satisfactory, although the initial cost of the equipment is high. The percentage of healthy chicks hatched seems to be greatly in excess of incubators. Electric

brooding also seems feasible and has many desirable features, such as constant temperature through thermostatic control. We are also investigating the possibilities of electrically heated drinking fountains. The need of electric lights in poultry houses has already been well established. "It means the least of the advantages of electricity are, of course, in the farm home, where the housewife is demanding more and more in the way of conveniences. We have not yet started any experiments in the use of electricity in the field."

"The question of rate is, of course, all-important. Most of the utility companies have temporarily taken one of their established rates for city consumers and applied it to rural extensions. The rural business of these companies is as yet comparatively small and adequate information scarce."

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MRS. CHESTER A. WARDWELL

At Boston Playhouses

William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband"

Plymouth Theater—"The Judge's Husband," comedy by William Hodge. First time in Boston. The cast: Minnie Milne, Mattie Keene, John Findley, Charles E. Kerner, Alice Kirby, Gladys Hanson, Mrs. Judge Kirby, William Hodge, Harry Fitch, Alexander Clark, Dan Reynolds, Reynolds Denniston, Sophie Clark, Marie Hayes, Clerk of the court, Frances Hill, Court stenographer, Betty Webb.

Most amusing of all William Hodge's plays is "The Judge's Husband." He appears as Joe Kirby, a small town lawyer whose sense of humor is always on a hair trigger. It is a common sense sort of humor that, seemingly, automatically pops off every time a rasping voice in sight or somebody's self-esteem becomes inflated. Joe's wife, who has become a judge, thanks to the aid of a sly politician, is a rather serious-minded person who has allowed herself to drift away from her husband and their daughter, Alice, in the course of her judicial activities and their accompanying social and political demands. Joe's refusal to explain a two days' absence in New York together with the insinuations of a shady person named Reynolds, lead Mrs. Kirby to bring suit for divorce.

The fun of the first act, when Kirby is in difficulties as a housekeeper (Mrs. Kirby being too busy in public life to manage her domestic affairs), is redoubled in the second act, the trial scene, in which all the court officers are women. The policeman and the clerk have carried a sort of back porch feud into the courtroom, and sparks fly whenever their paths cross. By an ingenious use of legal possibilities in Connecticut, which are vouchered for on the program as having passed expert legal criticism, Kirby defends himself in the divorce case, and his wife acts as witness for herself, and judge of her own case.

In this act Mr. Hodge's dry humor, and his acting skill which so blends the method with the material that the audience is never made aware of the obvious point, has riotous sway. The proceedings become wildly funny; yet never is the serious reason for the whole affair forgotten. When it becomes necessary to lay aside the comedy and deal with the momentary Mr. Hodge can still the audience with his authority as a thorough actor. Uncommon is his ability to make everything done and said seem spontaneous. One might think in the trial scene, despite its natural quality of a strategic affair prepared by a lawyer, that Mr. Hodge was thinking it all out in detail for the first time. At the end of this act the applause was hearty and long continued, as has been the greeting to the audience when he first appeared in the play and when the first-act curtain fell.

Gladys Hanson seems a perfect choice for the part of handsome Judge Kirby. She has the vigor to make the quarrel scenes of the first act count with dramatic humor, and her clear, tripping speech adds to her effectiveness as a foil for Mr. Hodge's equally clear but slower way of talking. She has the taste and sincerity that carry her through several scenes that require careful handling to register the desired alternation of serious and comic effect.

Mr. Hodge has plainly seen to it that everybody in the cast should have a good stage voice, and should use it clearly all through the play. No one in the audience had to strain to catch what any character was saying. Nor does this mean that

anybody in the play shouted. It was not staged by the manager who is reputed to devote himself to rehearsal, largely to shouting "Louder!" at the actors.

Ruth Lyons has a particularly fine voice, musical in its tones, though she properly avoids "singing" her lines. Both in manner and speech she is able to convey the humorous and pathetic elements of her part. In the last act, when the difference between the Kirbys are cleared up, Miss Lyons was always in the key of the scene, and that meant much when the effect of Mr. Hodge's work with Miss Hanson depended on the right playing of the daughter role.

Alexander Clark Jr., remembered for his good work in "Merton of the Movies," is clear cut as the youth who is interested in the judge's daughter. In fact, all the parts are acted with that satisfactory result that follows the right casting of competent players.

Boston Stage Notes
Bernard Shaw's comedy, "John Bull's Other Island," which the resident players at the Copley Theater are presenting admirably for the first time in Boston, is proving an event of the season. Beginning next Monday afternoon and evening "Hay Fever," a comedy by Noel Coward, will be presented for the first time in Boston.

Continuing attractions at Boston theaters include "The Poor Nut," a comedy, with Elliott Nugent, at the Hollis; "Is Zat So?" farce at the Wilbur; "The Irish Rose," farce of racial contrasts, at the Castle Square; "Loyalties," drama by Galsworthy, at the Repertory; "The Big Parade," in the most stirring of romance in motion pictures, at the Majestic.

The photoplay version of "Ben-Hur" begins a Boston engagement next Monday evening at the Colonial Theater. Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" is in preparation at the Repertory. Miti comes to the Shubert next Monday afternoon and evening in a Strauss opera.

Metropolitan Theater

"Behind the Front," a Paramount film farce, is this week's feature picture at the Metropolitan Theater. The audience is kept in an almost steady chuckle by the comic mishaps of the war adventures in France of a pick-pocket and a detective who unintentionally find themselves enlisted as soldiers. After being buddies in France they return to New York and revert to their original condition of hunter and hunted. Uncommonly amusing are the performances of Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton as the soldiers. The director, Edward Sutherland, never allowed an effect to register that made them seem consciously funny. Arthur Martell gives one of his organ specialties, besides playing for the picture. The orchestra plays the "Carmen" music, a supplementary jazz orchestra further enlivens the proceedings. Charleston champions cavort about the stage, a John Murray Anderson revue provides eccentric entertainment, news and comedy reels vary the program, and a Prisma color film conveys touchingly an incident in Beethoven's life.

COL. TENNEY A CANDIDATE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—The Chamber of Commerce has started a movement to place Col. Charles H. Tenney of this city on the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting in Washington in May. A pamphlet for the purpose has been distributed. The chamber has been prepared by the chamber and is now being distributed.

B. F. Keihs
Although the leading attraction at B. F. Keihs' this week is Natcha Rambou, a pianist heard here earlier, who appears in a one-act play, "The Purple Dial," the palm for entertainment goes to Will Mahoney, comedian and dancer. It seems as if he might be able to extract laughter from a caddy or king. He is unsparring of himself and his audience shows its appreciation by insistence upon his return. Morton Cahill, an acrobat, spins and tumbles on his "cloud" swing stretched across the stage; Harry Bentell and Helen Gould dance while they sing the xylophone; Howard Langford and Mildred Myra present "Speak Easy." The Four Foys sing and dance, eccentric fashion; Paul Canino with Juanita & Company rap their rhyming and cello castanets as they heel and toe the steps of "The Wilton Sisters" as usual a pleasure to listen to in songs and instrumental music; and the Erforfs, three girls, swing gayly in the air on a pedaling machine.

Boston Theater
At the Keith-Albee Boston Theater this week, "The Goose Woman," which has been rather widely reviewed as one of the outstanding films of the year, is the feature picture, with Jack Pickford, Louise Dresser and Constance Bennett in the leading roles. There are short news and comedy pictures, besides a musical comedy, "The Night Club," which is a musical comedy, with the Joy Brothers and Gloom do a comedy turn, Hughes and Monte offer musical fun and Strobel and Merton do acrobatic feats.

MUSIC
Florence Bryant

Florence Bryant, violinist, played at Steiner Hall last evening before an audience of good size. Carroll Hollister, pianist heard here earlier, in the season with Elena Gerhardt, played the piano accompaniments for Miss Bryant.

Exact works made up the major portion of the program. Brahms' A. Mendelssohn's Concerto, Kreisler's familiar arrangements of a Prelude and a Gavotte by Bach and of Tartin's A major Fugue, and a cleverly assorted closing group comprised the list.

It may be said that Bryant set herself too great a handicap and took on unnecessarily heavy burdens. At any rate seams gaped and walls of sound often lacked security. Tone did not want strength, but resonance was missing. This, however, is not to be faulted. She approaches her characteristically, as if she understood clearly the task in hand. Yet having set foot on the musical path, she wavers and hesitates unduly. Particularly do so the strains of a piece from Bach and Tartin which she played with precise rhythms and gusto. Mr. Hollister deserves no small praise for his abilities and the firm assistance his playing offered. He revealed good equipment and musical understanding.

ACME STEEL COMPANY'S REPORT
ACME STEEL COMPANY'S REPORT for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows a net income of \$1,495,170 after interest, depreciation and taxes, compared with \$922,062 in 1924.

Women Have Appropriate Field in Realty, Boston Manager Says

Mrs. Chester A. Wardwell Outlines Reasons Why Home Seekers Benefit by Feminine Viewpoint When Matter of Investment Awaits Decision

Since it is women members of a family, according to Mrs. Chester A. Wardwell, who managing real estate town office of Poole & Senary, Boston real estate brokers, by whom preliminary decisions in matters of real estate investment are made, it is suitable that they should be able to bring their problem to a woman in their brokerage office that she may give them the benefit of her similar experience and see their needs from the various points of view which make property attractive.

Mrs. Wardwell, trim in dark blue with a gardenia glowing in her buttonhole, will say, if she is asked what training she had for so unusual a professional alliance, that she went to Rosemary Hall in Connecticut, where she had Bryn Mawr examinations every week, and that when she lived in Chicago her father spent considerable time in training her in banking and business elements.

Not Averse to Responsibility
She took up this work because her children were old enough to be in school, and she felt she should be occupied. She had completed three years of service with Mrs. Arthur Hartt as secretary for a division of Girl Scout work. She had successfully managed bazaars and she loved executive responsibility.

Her office reflects the modern taste which is an alchemy of modes of an older day. The rooms are in an old building and the walls were papered garishly. "I wouldn't spend money in having paper taken off," she decided to have it painted over with water color. The result is walls that catch all the sunlight and hold it on their warm buff surfaces. The woodwork is the apple green that women invariably seek and never quite get. A partition between two rooms has been left with space at the top to be latticed and laced with trailing ivy. Yellow pots of the dusky green vines stand about on the floor. Ancient hooked rugs glow on the dark floor.

"There is no brief for my having chosen real estate for a field, except as it offered me a chance to indulge a taste for executive work," said Mrs. Wardwell. "I don't like aggressiveness but I like a woman who has initiative and ambition. I like being busy. Then I've had to hunt houses and apartments and I

have had my experience with those aggravating factors that are 'just perfect all but . . . you know the kind'."

Meeting Customers' Views
"It isn't easy to sell real estate to women. Nowadays women know what they want and they are willing to run an awful close to get it. But there is almost invariably reason in what they want. Problems that appear big on the surface can be asked. . . . There is sense in women getting together to confer over needs and availabilities and so I thought it would be a good thing to become a source of conference, so to say."

Mrs. Wardwell is not only interested in Boston property, but in developments on Cape Cod and in the Floranada Club between Miami and Palm Beach. She feels that a Florida property which has nothing to do with the boom is not dependent at all for success on the fact that it is interesting to women who want to invest for permanence. And she concludes by saying that she is not much on theorizing about the prospects for her own success in this new venture and that she would much rather elude talk about it and get to work.

**YOUNG MEN WHO SHY
AWAY FROM FARMING
"MAKING A MISTAKE"**

New Hampshire University Official Forecasts Increasing Prosperity

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 16 (Special)—Young men who shy away from agricultural education because of present conditions are likely to be making a mistake, declares H. C. Woodworth, of the University of New Hampshire Extension Service. Rather should they consider what the probable status of agriculture will be 25 years in the future.

"The future of farming is intimately connected with the growth of the population," says Mr. Woodworth. "At present we are suffering from over-expansion in food production; but when the population of the country has grown to 150,000,000, as we have every reason to believe it will by 1950, we can say that the position of the farmer will not be quite different."

"In the past we have provided for the increase in population by expanding the crop area; but now there is a large amount of fertile, easily available land left. It is doubtful if more of our swamp land or our land in need of irrigation will be made available until the price of farm products gives promise of large returns."

"The man of course produce more acre by a more intensive cultivation and greater use of fertilizers; but the farmer will not make this change until the price justifies the extra labor."

"This means that within 25 years the production of food for our increasing numbers will require the services of men of more ability and more education than the present demands. The man who has foreseen this and trained himself in the great deal of more of a premium than he is today."

**ANNOUNCE SCHEDULE
FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS**

Classes Both for Review and Recreational Purposes

Summer schools will begin this year on June 28, and continue daily with the exception of Sundays and Monday, July 5, until Aug. 13. It was decided last night at a meeting of the Boston School Committee.

The review schools will review their studies in one or two subjects, or anticipate a subject in which they seem weak, were appointed as follows: Wilfred F. Kelley, high school; William P. McDonough, Bigelow; James J. Donovan, Charlestown; John J. Mahoney, city proper; Summer review school; Vincent A. Keenan, Dorchester; Howard Wilbur, East Boston; Olivia C. Pennell, Hyde Park; Edward J. Carroll, Lewis and Clark; John J. Connelly, Theodore Roosevelt; Philip J. Bond, West End.

Summer vacation schools will be continued as last year in certain crowded districts for the purpose of providing continued recreation for children who otherwise would be relegated largely to the streets. Principals appointed last night are Carle M. Schroeder, Michelangelo; Margaret A. Nichols, Rice, and Clarissa E. Prouty, Theodore Lyman district.

On roll-call vote the committee made the following appropriations: previously authorized, for administrative expenses of the schoolhouse department and for additional school accommodations: Administrative expenses, \$75,000; rent or hired accommodations, \$75,000; Francis Parkman district, \$225.30; Lewis district, \$246.36; Agassiz district, \$730.14; Matheson district, \$2100; Thomas Gardner district, \$15,000; Prescott district, \$5600. Total, \$182,126.89.

A petition from the High School Women's Club, asking for equal pay for equal service, irrespective of sex, be put into immediate effect, was referred to the board of apportionment.

**REOPENING OF BIDS
ON FURNITURE ASKED**

The Boston finance commission has recommended to Mayor Nichols that all bids for supplying furniture for the city be reopened. The commission has rejected the bids of public welfare be rejected. It stated that all bidders did not have sufficient time to pre-

pare estimates and that one bidder was unjustly favored.

The overseers, it is said in the commission's report, proposed to give the contract to Yawman & Erbe Company at \$5713. "The specifications were so written," the report said, "that the Yawman & Erbe Company could furnish from stock substantially all of the articles required. No other company whose representatives have been examined could do so."

"The commission also states that the Yawman & Erbe Company was furnished with a copy of the specifications before other bidders."

**FILIBUSTER USE
IS THREATENED**

Democrat Leader in House Demands Consideration of Party's Program

In a preliminary caucus held last night, Democratic members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives decided on the main features of a legislative program which will be submitted to John C. Hull, speaker, and to Republican leaders, with the demand that the program receive serious consideration. Unless the demand is recognized, Edward J. Kelley, Democratic House leader announced last night that he will start a serious filibuster.

"Democratic members of the House are united in the determination that the Republican majority shall give serious consideration to Democratic measures affecting the welfare of the rank and file of the people," Mr. Kelley said last night. "Last year there was a 'field day' declared on 40 or 50 measures aimed to improve the workmen's compensation act. With practically no consideration all were given leave to withdraw. There are improvements in this law which are overdue and which the Democrats will insist upon."

Already several Democratic members of the House have attempted minor filibusters, none of which delayed the House more than a couple of hours. Yesterday they sought postponement of consideration of the budget, and had it been refused by Republican leaders, would have argued and demanded roll calls on all of a long list of amendments introduced by Charles H. McGue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who has been on hand directing matters.

Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, in charge of the budget, quickly rose to his feet as soon as the motion for postponement had been made, and stated that he had no objection, thus forestalling another potential session.

The Democrats went on record yesterday against the proposed repeal of the 48-hour law affecting women and children in industry, and a delegation will be present at the hearing on this bill tomorrow. They also went on record against biennial sessions of the Legislature, and for the restoration of party designations in primaries and elections in Boston. The program was only partially finished yesterday, and will be completed Wednesday.

**SPRINGFIELD MASONIC
TEMPLE IS DEDICATED**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—The new temple of the Springfield Masonic Hall Association was dedicated today in accordance with ancient rites by Frank L. Simpson of Boston, Grand Master of Masters of Massachusetts and his suite. The completed building, considered one of the finest of its kind in the country, represents well upward of \$1,000,000. Precedence in the dedication was given to Hampton Lodge, organized in 1817, the oldest in the city. The corner stone was laid 20 months ago.

**Strange Birds of Northwest
Appearing in Massachusetts**

Protection and Feeding of Evening Grosbeaks and Reports of Observations Asked by Audubon Society of Its Members

Strange birds of the far Northwest, the evening grosbeaks, are beginning to appear in Massachusetts. No birds are more eagerly watched for by thousands who daily feed the birds during the winter's snows, says the Massachusetts Audubon Society in pointing out the ideal opportunity now offered for their study.

"The mature male evening grosbeaks are strikingly marked with black, yellow and white, and are about as big as a robin. The winter of Packard, secretary of the society, explained. 'Females and young birds are gray. The flocks are often conspicuous for their tameness. Bred in the distant coniferous forests of western Canada, they hardly know man, and often have little fear of him.'

"There are years when few, if any, of these beautiful birds reach Massachusetts. On others, for no apparent reason, they are numerous. The Massachusetts Audubon Society, which urges upon its members the study of birds as well as their protection, is always glad to notify its members and the general public of the presence of these unusual birds, for it always means an increase of interest in bird watching and feeding."

"The grosbeaks usually come toward the later part of the winter, in scattered flocks at first, but increasing in numbers as the season wears on. If the numbers in the first flocks are few the total registration so speaks, it is likely to be great. If on the other hand large flocks appear early, then large numbers throughout the balance of the season may be hoped for."

"Shrubs, whose berries persist during the winter, hawthorn, buckthorn, woodbine, even poison ivy, attract these birds. They are found of maple seeds and particularly of the dry, winged fruit of the box elder. Indeed, it is said that the

Plymouth Youth Are Helped to Develop Their Musical Talent

Famous Bandmaster of Earlier Day an Organizer and Supporter of Pilgrim Band Which Made First Appearance at Tercentenary Celebration

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—To see his native town of Plymouth become the cradle of a revival of interest in first-class band music is the ambition of Frederick Phinney, famous bandmaster of an earlier day. To this end he is actively supporting the Pilgrim Band of Plymouth.

Some years after his retirement from the concert stage Mr. Phinney visited his old home town. Seeing the possibilities of developing home musical talent, he joined with other music lovers here in organizing the Pilgrim Band. Its first public appearance was at the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration.

Since then Mr. Phinney has given extensive financial aid to the band and guided it by his counsel. Recently he has crowned his benefactions by presenting to the band his large and valuable collection of band music.

Goal of Pilgrim Band

The goal of the Pilgrim Band is to develop the abilities of the present 50 members and to give the youth of Plymouth an opportunity through instruction and practice with the band to attain proficiency in the use of band instruments. Jazz is taboo. From the simple selections which it was capable of rendering in its earlier stages the band has advanced to an ability to play classical music with precision and feeling. A recent concert broadcast from a radio station in Boston brought many complimentary comments from competent music critics. An appropriation by the town which Mr. Phinney matched by the gift of an equal sum enabled the townspeople of Plymouth to enjoy open-air concerts by the Pilgrim Band every other week last summer.

Frederick Phinney, whose home for some years has been in New York, is at present traveling in Europe. His older brother, Winslow Phinney, returning after an absence of a half-century, has made his home here for the last five years. "Fred was the youngest of seven brothers," said Winslow Phinney. "Father and every one of us boys played some musical instrument and we organized a family band, giving lessons in Plymouth and nearby towns. Fred played the cymbals. We had a sister, too, who was one of the best singers here."

"Then the Civil War came. The two oldest boys enlisted and I joined them. I was in the army for two years in the Army of the Potomac. I saw the finish of Sheridan's famous ride. Fred was too young to go to war. "After the war Fred and I went to Lynn and worked in a shoe factory. Fred wasn't much of a mechanic but he was a mighty good business man and he made a success as a shoe salesman. We both kept up our music and in 1887 organized the Lynn Brass Band, which stood high among the Massachusetts bands of that time."

Devote Time to Music
"Fred left the shoe business after a time and decided to devote all his time to music. In his travels as a salesman he had become acquainted with several musicians in Des Moines, Iowa, where he visited him and made his start. There were four or five small bands in the city, none of which amounted to much. Fred persuaded most of them to co-operate with him and got the city government interested. Gradually he built up the Iowa State Band, which is the best in the Middle West. He was the conductor."

"This band represented Iowa at the World's Fair in Chicago. Soon afterward Fred decided to strike out into the open field. He went to Chicago, taking with him a number of players from the Iowa band. Picking up additional players in Chicago

**WARE RIVER AREA
TO BE REPRESENTED**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Manufacturers and towns in the district served by the Ware, Swift and Chicopee Rivers will be represented by an array of legal and engineering forces at the opening of the hearing on the taking of the Upper Ware River by metropolitan Boston's water supply, in the State House tomorrow, according to Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, a member of the House of Representatives.

Herbert A. Parker of Lancaster, former state's attorney, will be chief counsel for the towns in the district affected. Representatives of the town governments will also attend, and the towns' various legal counsel will be sent to Boston for the hearing. The manufacturers plan to send their legal representatives as well as engineers who have surveyed the district, Representative Sawyer says.

EVACUATION DAY PLANS MADE
The Boston City Council has voted to appropriate \$25,000 for the city's participation in the Evacuation Day celebration on March 17. Councilman William G. Lynch offered the resolution. George H. Johnson, of the Mayor's Committee told what plans had been made for the celebration.

**EXTENSION COURSES
IN EDUCATION ADDED**

Two additional classes have been established by the Harvard-Boston University extension courses in education. Prof. John J. Mahoney of the Boston University School of Education, director of the courses, announced today. They are at North Adams and Nashua, N. H.

The classes are made up of teachers. At North Adams, W. D. Armentrout of the Colorado State Teachers' College, this year at Harvard, is giving a course in "Foundations of Teaching Method." At Nashua, Charles Swain Thomas is giving a course in literary appreciation. This year is considered the most successful in the history of the Harvard-Boston university extension course. More than 100 teachers are enrolled in the 16 courses now being given.

NEW JOURNALISM COURSE

A new course in journalism will be started by the state division of university extension in Room 166, State House, on Feb. 24 at 8 p. m. Courses in business, drama, English literature, government, economics, and lectures in French are scheduled for commencement this week.

he organized Phinney's United States Band. In the years that followed Fred took his band all over the country, but mostly in the West and South. I played in it for some time. We went to California, and we played at the St. Louis and Jamestown Expositions and the Mechanics Fair in Boston. The band was recognized as one of the leading organizations in the country. I got tired of traveling and left it at Jamestown.

"After Fred had given some 10,000 concerts and traveled several hundred thousand miles he thought he'd had enough of it. He helped finance a man who had invented a keyless clock for vehicles and later bought him out. The growth of the automobile industry stimulated the demand for this clock and Fred prospered in the business."

"Now he wants to give the boys of Plymouth a chance to show what they can do. Of course I'm interested, too, and I think the boys are doing mighty well."

**MAINE PILGRIMS
SEE THE PARADE**

Mardi Gras Event Is Viewed by Gov. Brewster and His Party in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16 (Special)—Ralph Brewster and his party of 150 Maine Pilgrims who are touring the Southern states viewed the Mardi Gras parade today from a specially reserved grandstand on Canal Street.

At the St. Charles Hotel yesterday the Pilgrims were officially greeted by Mayor Arthur J. Keefe, who presented them with a New Orleans flag. Governor Brewster accepted the gift in behalf of the party. The flag will be placed in the Governor's mansion in Augusta. To the State of Louisiana, through a representative of Gov. Henry L. Fuqua, the party presented a bronze replica of the seal of the State of Maine.

"The Maine special train will leave New Orleans tonight for Montgomery and Atlanta. On the way between those two cities a brief tarry will be made in the railway station at Opelika, Ga., where the Peppercell Manufacturing Company of Blufford, Me., one of the oldest cotton mills in New England, has just established a branch factory."

"I'm hoping that before this trip through Dixie is finished, that I will be able to convince the southern people that everybody in New England wasn't waned on a picket line," said Governor Brewster in announcing that the trip has made Maine folk know the South and will result in a clearer conception of the South in Maine.

"I am trying to make clear the community of interest between every part of the United States," he said. "We are trying to bring before the South a doctrine to which we are wholly given in Maine—that in development of water transportation between different sections of America rests real prosperity."

Voicing his appreciation of "real southern hospitality" found in the South, the Governor recalled that although no stop was scheduled for New Orleans, a telegram from Gov. Thomas G. McLeod.

**WARE RIVER AREA
TO BE REPRESENTED**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Manufacturers and towns in the district served by the Ware, Swift and Chicopee Rivers will be represented by an array of legal and engineering forces at the opening of the hearing on the taking of the Upper Ware River by metropolitan Boston's water supply, in the State House tomorrow, according to Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, a member of the House of Representatives.

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Introduction of Sidewalks Astonishes People of Madura

Municipal Chairman Takes Action Because of Great Number of Automobiles in the Narrow Streets

Madura, South India
Special Correspondence
ONE of the most conservative cities in south India where the throng has walked the middle of the streets for centuries is in the years of 1925 and 1926 building sidewalks.

Madura in the southern part of the Madras Presidency, with a population of 150,000, a stronghold of Hindu orthodoxy, always slow to accept the new, a place of pilgrimage for thousands yearly because of its famous Temple, a city in which even the business districts show no modern tendency, but remain as they always have been, street after street of small dark bazaars which scarcely deserve the name of shops—has a municipal chairman, or mayor, so progressive that he has seen fit to spend some of the city's taxes on the construction of curbed sidewalks. And the reason for this innovation is the motorcar.

American Models Favorites
Ten years ago the automobile in Madura could be counted on 10 fingers. Today every English official in His Majesty's service and most wealthy Indians have cars ranging in price from the Rolls-Royce down to the Ford. It is significant that American cars predominate. An American feels that he has had a touch of home when he meets a dozen or so of the best-known American models while out on his sight-seeing rounds.

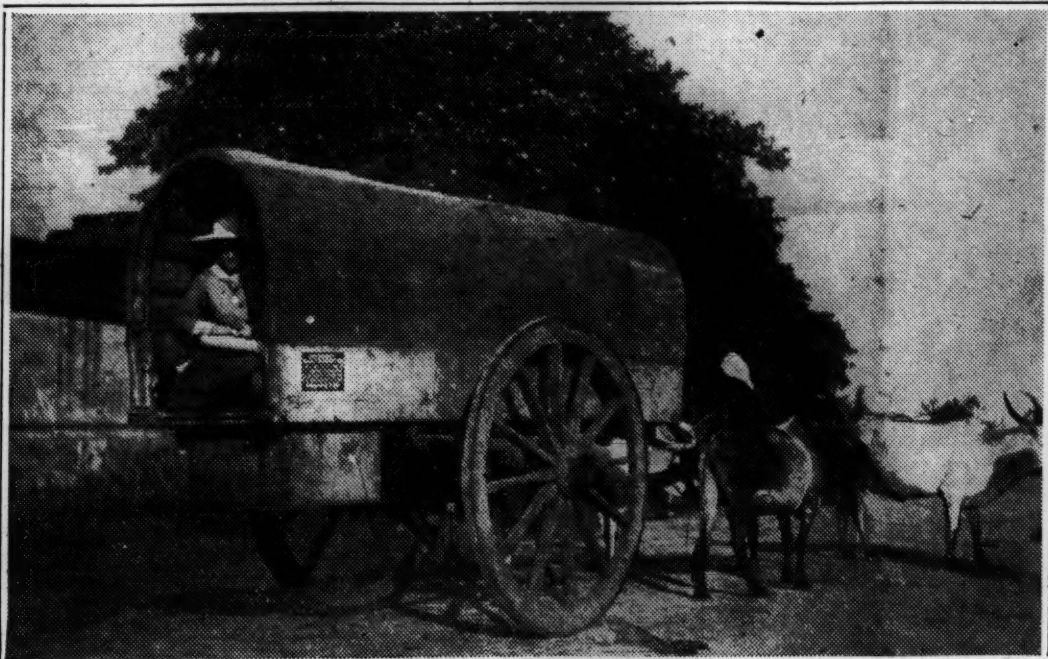
In the days when Madura knew nothing except bullock carts and the horse and carriage the road was a safe place for pedestrians. One could remove himself to a place of safety in a leisurely sort of manner. With the advent of motorcars the whole complexion of things changed. The streets are full of people and domestic animals of every description. Many of the people have not yet learned to appreciate speed. The whole municipal council is backing its chairman in his efforts to make the principal thoroughfares conform to the slogan "Safety First." They have even gone to the extreme of moving house lines in order to make the walks sufficiently wide to accommodate the surging crowds that daily make their way to the temple and crowded bazaars in the center of the town.

For Bullock and Cart
And the result! It is very amusing, to say the least. Since very few in Madura know the meaning of the word "sidewalk" to say nothing of the use to which one puts it, on those highways where the walks are already finished they are being used by the occupants of the houses alongside as convenient places to keep the family cart and bullock when not in use. And the crowd still walks in the middle of the road.
Therefore the municipal chairman is in a quandary and to meet the situation has formulated plans of a drastic nature. When all walks are completed policemen will patrol the streets announcing the fact that from this time forth all pedestrians must use the sidewalks. And will see that they do. Signs bearing the same intelligence will be posted and the newspapers will help in the campaign of educating the people to this new monstrosity, a sidewalk. After a given time all found traveling on foot in the road will be placed under arrest and either pay a fine or spend "time" in jail.

But the automobile has brought about not only local changes, but the whole Tamil country of south India, of which Madura is an important center, travel from the railway to distant villages was done by "transit," a type of bullock cart. Today for passenger travel the motorcar has almost put it out of business. The English and American residents have been largely responsible for this, as the summer resort of several hun-

dred of them tops at an altitude of 7500 feet a ridge of the western Ghats, the foothills of which lie only 30 miles from the railway.
In the days when "transits" were

Slow "Transit" of South India Gives Way to Motor



Bullock Carts Were Used for All Travel Away From the Railroad in Tamil Country. Luggage and Traveler Had to Be Arranged to Preserve Balance on Two High Wheels.

popular because there was no choice, exactly 12 hours were spent in covering that distance, an all-night trip from 4 p. m. until 4 a. m. The vehicle, about eight feet long, its floor balanced between two exceedingly tall wheels, was so high from the ground that one scrambled in with great difficulty. The bed roll, accompanied to all travel in India, was spread on the floor of the cart. Much time was spent in the arrangement of luggage and passenger in order that the weight might be so distributed as to preserve a proper balance which would enable the small bullocks to carry the load comfortably. Five times during the night the bullocks were changed for fresh ones, each pair meaning a new driver. The departing driver would stand at the back and call, "Sit, present!" just as the occupant had fallen into one of the cat naps which were the only bit of sleep possible over the bumpy roads in an almost springless conveyance. Tips may be a nuisance in the United States, but they are a trial in India!

But Today How Different
At 4 in the morning one found oneself climbing down from the cart to prepare for the next stage of the journey. A group of sleeping coolies were awakened. To some were given the pieces of baggage, which they carried on their heads up the steep slopes clear to the top. Four other coolies carried the passenger in a "chair," nothing but a piece of canvas stretched between two bamboo poles. One was lifted upon four shoulders and as the bearers swung along with a rhythmic gait it was surprising how the "give" of the canvas enabled one to settle into something approaching comfort. Up and up, back and forth along zigzag paths over a distance of 13 miles mounted the queer procession, with 15-minute halts at every third mile for rest. This distance was covered in about six hours, a total of 18 from the railway.
And today? Along a good road

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1 High Rd., Willesden Green, N. W. 10.
7 Coburg Place, Bayswater Rd., W. 2.
129 Shirland Rd., Paddington, W. 9.
23 High Street, Pinner.
143 Westbourne Grove, W. 11.
70 High St., Wimbledon, S. W. 19.
515 Lordship Lane, Dulwich, S. E. 22.
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PARTY COALITION DISSOLVING AS TAX BILL NEARS FINAL ACTION

Air Controversy, Foreign Debt Settlement, Muscle Shoals, Tariff, and Railroad Bills Among Many Measures Awaiting Attention of Legislators

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—A policy of secrecy on the work of the Committee on Conference considering the

ability and intimately associated with F. M. C. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, minority leader of the Finance Committee, Democratic leaders had agreed to support the Republicans on the repeal of the estate tax, the capital stock tax repeal and the 1 per cent increase of the corporation tax, the income tax publicity repeal and the 20 per cent surtax maximum which they accepted after a revision of the rates on incomes between \$24,000 and \$100,000, but thereafter the coalition was to cease.

This, it was pointed out, was what took place. When the Senate agreed to the repeal of the estate tax, the working arrangement between the two parties came to an end and amendments to the bill that the Republican leaders opposed were approved. These were the repeal of the three excise taxes. All of these amendments were supported by Senator Simmons and other Democratic leaders.

This explained the apparent sudden reversal of the alliance which had steadfastly withstood for several weeks a constant opposition on the leading sections of the bill.
How Coalition Worked
In the House the coalition operated on the tax bill and then practically ceased. In the Senate, however, it maneuvered with a full stride enabling passage of legislation that may make this session of Congress historical. For weeks the working arrangement between the two parties stood solidly against the onslaught of opponents of the World Court. It even stood the strain of enacting the closure rule. That it withstood this trial won the victory for the World Court.

With that score to its account, an arrangement was put into action regarding the tax bill. This was in the nature of a compromise on provisions of the bill. It worked to some extent, but neither so smoothly nor so effectively as the coalition on the World Court. In fact, at the last minute, after all the major controversial items of the revenue measure had been put through, the coalition succumbed to a flanking movement on minor sections and the bill was hurried, so much so that one of the chief victories of the coalition on the tax bill will be lost when the measure comes from the process of making it agreeable to the House. This is the repeal of the estate tax.

Now that the tax bill is practically out of the way, the working arrangement between the two parties is at an end. The repeal of the estate tax, the capital stock tax repeal and the 1 per cent increase of the corporation tax, the income tax publicity repeal and the 20 per cent surtax maximum which they accepted after a revision of the rates on incomes between \$24,000 and \$100,000, but thereafter the coalition was to cease.

According to the information given from a source of the utmost reliability

VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS GOVERNOR

Corporation Commission to Be Appointed by Him

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most important and widely discussed of Governor Byrd's recommendations has been approved by the General Assembly of Virginia. This bill provides that members of the State Corporation Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, instead of being elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is the case now. The measure now goes to the Chief Executive for his signature.
Until 1918 commissioners were named by the Chief Executive. The law was changed to meet the requirements of a specific case, when it was generally understood that Westmoreland Davis, then Governor, would decline to reappoint Judge William F. Rhea to the commission, because he was not a political friend of Mr. Davis's.
It was then that the General Assembly took advantage of the constitutional provision which permits either appointment by the Governor or election by the people. Governor Byrd, in his inaugural address, said that he would prefer that the Legislature should elect corporation commissioners, but that cannot be done under the Constitution.

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SWEDES OPPOSE LEAGUE MOVES

Beyond Adding Germany to Council It Is Against Further Enlargement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 16—Sweden, definitely made up its mind to oppose any extension of the number of permanent seats on the League of Nations' Council beyond adding Germany to the present quota of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. Information to that effect will be officially conveyed to the British Foreign Office today.
If Sweden remains firm, this will dispose of the effort to introduce Poland, Spain and Brazil as permanent members simultaneously with Germany, since the Council's decisions must be unanimous.
Meanwhile the British Government has issued a denial of having promised to vote in favor of the Polish and Spanish claims. It has not, however, announced its intention of opposing them, which is practically the unanimous desire of the League supporters in this country. Now it remains to be seen what France, Poland, and Spain will do.
The two first-named countries have not yet ratified the Locarno treaties and are now talking of only ratifying "with reservations."
The situation, therefore, is still uncertain, but it is hoped all difficulties will be smoothed out before March 8, when Germany is due to enter the League.

POLAND AND GERMANY STILL NEGOTIATING

WARSAW, Poland, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Trade negotiations are still being carried on between Poland and Germany, without definite result so far, but within the next few weeks the German delegation will present its desiderata in the matter of customs tariff regulations, which apparently are the greatest stumbling-block to an amicable understanding.
Everywhere in Poland, as well as in other countries, the need is being expressed of an economic Locarno. This need has been strongly emphasized by Count Skrzynski, the Polish Premier. He points out that Poland has shown her good will toward Germany among other things by abandoning the measures for expelling German optants, to which she was legally authorized, but she naturally also expects some signs of mutual good will on the part of Germany.

Now that the tax bill is practically out of the way, the working arrangement between the two parties is at an end. The repeal of the estate tax, the capital stock tax repeal and the 1 per cent increase of the corporation tax, the income tax publicity repeal and the 20 per cent surtax maximum which they accepted after a revision of the rates on incomes between \$24,000 and \$100,000, but thereafter the coalition was to cease.

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are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction Rooms to inspect the display of ancient silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England.
I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hard pressed fixed income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are being preserved for posterity.
passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the character of British Art and Craft of a bygone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms.
Sales of Queen Anne, Elizabethan and Georgian silver, jewels, etc., are held every Friday throughout the year (except Good Friday, the first two in August and when Christmas falls on Friday) on view Thursday.
Sales of antique furniture are held once a month.
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NEW TYPE NEWSPAPER FOR FEDERAL REPORTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—A new type of daily newspaper, privately controlled but confined entirely to recording the activities of the Federal Government will begin publication before March 4. Its pages will contain the texts of Government documents and similar data, and there will be no editorials nor interpretive articles. It will be named the "United States Daily."

The publishing corporation will be headed by David Lawrence, the largest preferred stockholder, and he will be editor of the paper. It is planned to distribute the publication on a national basis and not enter the local newspaper field.

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SWEDES OPPOSE LEAGUE MOVES

Beyond Adding Germany to Council It Is Against Further Enlargement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 16—Sweden, definitely made up its mind to oppose any extension of the number of permanent seats on the League of Nations' Council beyond adding Germany to the present quota of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. Information to that effect will be officially conveyed to the British Foreign Office today.
If Sweden remains firm, this will dispose of the effort to introduce Poland, Spain and Brazil as permanent members simultaneously with Germany, since the Council's decisions must be unanimous.
Meanwhile the British Government has issued a denial of having promised to vote in favor of the Polish and Spanish claims. It has not, however, announced its intention of opposing them, which is practically the unanimous desire of the League supporters in this country. Now it remains to be seen what France, Poland, and Spain will do.
The two first-named countries have not yet ratified the Locarno treaties and are now talking of only ratifying "with reservations."
The situation, therefore, is still uncertain, but it is hoped all difficulties will be smoothed out before March 8, when Germany is due to enter the League.

POLAND AND GERMANY STILL NEGOTIATING

WARSAW, Poland, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Trade negotiations are still being carried on between Poland and Germany, without definite result so far, but within the next few weeks the German delegation will present its desiderata in the matter of customs tariff regulations, which apparently are the greatest stumbling-block to an amicable understanding.
Everywhere in Poland, as well as in other countries, the need is being expressed of an economic Locarno. This need has been strongly emphasized by Count Skrzynski, the Polish Premier. He points out that Poland has shown her good will toward Germany among other things by abandoning the measures for expelling German optants, to which she was legally authorized, but she naturally also expects some signs of mutual good will on the part of Germany.

Now that the tax bill is practically out of the way, the working arrangement between the two parties is at an end. The repeal of the estate tax, the capital stock tax repeal and the 1 per cent increase of the corporation tax, the income tax publicity repeal and the 20 per cent surtax maximum which they accepted after a revision of the rates on incomes between \$24,000 and \$100,000, but thereafter the coalition was to cease.

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passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the character of British Art and Craft of a bygone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms.
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY MISS MARGARET MURNEY GLENN, C. S. B.

Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Man's Unity With God as Revealed by Christian Science," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Bliss Knapp, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said: "Friends: Your presence here this evening indicates your interest in the subject of Christian Science. We have a feast spread for us, and I am sure it is the desire of everyone to get as much benefit from it as possible. Perhaps another's experience may help you to make the most of it. I recall a young woman who has been given up by the physicians with consumption, and then turned to Christian Science for healing, but apparently to no purpose. She spoke to me at the close of a lecture on Christian Science in a western city, with the query, 'Why do I not get my healing?' I replied that if she would come to Christian Science, not for the sake of her healing, but rather to gain the truth, and nothing but the truth, her healing would be inevitable."

When next I saw that woman some years later, it was at a Wednesday evening meeting. She referred to the answer I had given to her query, and then testified that her complete healing came as she approached Christian Science in the right way. In gratitude for all she had gained in Christian Science she is today ministering to the needs of others as a Christian Science practitioner.

As you listen to the message our lecturer has to give this evening in the way this young woman I have referred to learned to approach Christian Science, for the sake of the truth and nothing but the truth, I am sure you will be amply repaid for coming."

We are happy to welcome back to this platform one who has already endeavored herself to this congregation. She is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church, and it is with great pleasure that I present to you Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., of Boston.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Christian Science reveals that a scientific, indestructible unity exists between God and man, and that man's health, intelligence, and freedom are dependent upon, and the result of, this unity. The first chapter of Genesis, in its account of the basic realities of creation, affirms throughout this inseparability. Its opening words, "In the beginning God created," and its statements as to "what constitutes creation, indicate the co-existence of God and man. Note that the four words "in the beginning God" do not complete the thought, for the unity which states "in the beginning God created," as a starting-point for God, who is infinite Life, or for man, who is the eternal reflection of God, would be illogical, therefore unscientific. Such a theory would presuppose a period of non-existence for God and man. The statements of the first chapter of Genesis do, however, serve as a beginning, starting-point, or foundation for all scientific thinking with regard to God and the universe. The days of creation mentioned in Genesis do not imply a lapse of time between one creation and another, as is commonly believed, but they show forth the orderly unfolding to the human mind of God's perfect, eternal creation, a creation that was never fragmentary, but forever complete. This same method is used in describing any human creation or invention. For instance, suppose that you were to describe an automobile to some one who had never seen such a thing. Would you not begin with its parts, the chassis, engine, steering gear, et cetera, and explain the nature and function of each? Thus step by step, or day by day, the complete picture would be unfolded to the consciousness of the ignorant one the complete idea. The automobile, however, would remain unchanged in its completeness before, during, and after this explanation. So in the first chapter of Genesis the details of God's creation are unfolded to the human consciousness, which is ignorant of the ideas of divine Mind. And man, who is the complete image and likeness, is thereby described. Man, like the automobile, remains unchanged in his completeness before, during, and after this description.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes (Science and Health, p. 206): "If God, who is Life, were parted for a moment from His reflection, man, during that moment there would be no divinity reflected in the ego would be unexpressed, and the Father would be childless, no Father." God could not possibly be without a creation to manifest the fact that He is the Creator. The creation, on the other hand, could not possibly be separated from the Creator, for it would lose its identity, its very Life. To illustrate: The principle of mathematics must have numbers to express it, and numbers can have no existence apart from the principle of mathematics which governs them. Denotes their character, purpose, quantity, and relationship. The numbers are never the principle and the principle is never the numbers, but these express the principle and co-exist with it. Thus God is never man, nor is man ever God, but man expresses God. Man as the image and likeness of God is as essential to the divine Mind that created him, as God is to man. If any of you here are ever tempted to believe that you are useless or unnecessary, remember that God needs you to express His love, His plan, His purpose. To believe that we are unnecessary is to accredit God with being unintelligent, for it would not be intelligent to create a superfluous, unnecessary, or burdensome creation. God needs each one of us to manifest His own wonderful, glorious selfhood, or Being, and for His pleasure, we are and were created. We are essential as man to the perfection of His universe.

Man's Unity With "I AM"

The inseparability of God and man was revealed to Moses when he recognized God as the great I AM, the

Ego, or Mind of man and the universe. Almost immediately after this revelation fear, discouragement, and a sense of personal responsibility tried to enter Moses's consciousness and whisper to him that he was not the creation or manifestation of the I AM, but that he addressed all the "I am not's" possible. The material senses argued to him thus, I am not able to lead the children of Israel, I am not able to convince them of this truth, I am not eloquent. Perhaps some of you have had these same arguments come to you. Perhaps discouragement has whispered to those of you who are in business, I am not successful, I am not making good; or perhaps, if you are an actor, fear has suggested, I am not able to act well because I am afraid of the public and the critics; or if you are a mother the suggestion may have come, I am not loving, patient, or wise enough to bring up my children properly; or if you believe yourself to be a stammerer it will say, I am not good enough to be one with God, His reflection. But all of these fear-thoughts are based on the belief that man is not God's image and likeness, and that God is not the I AM. When these fears, or "I am not's," assail you remember what occurred to Moses when he took these things to God in prayer. It was revealed to him that within his own consciousness, which God's image and likeness, and the power to overcome all these suggestions by the understanding of Truth; that he could handle the serpent of fear, discouragement, and opposition to good, and that, understanding the one Life, he could heal himself and when Moses was afraid to trust his own demonstration of God's power and presence and of man's unity with God, even then he was not left comfortless, but was shown that his need would be met through the co-operation of his brother-man.

This wonderful name, I AM, also conveys a sense of God's presence and the fact that He is the one, infinite Being, here and now. There is no futurity in this name I AM. In Christian Science, heaven, health, joy, abundance are present realities. They manifest God as I AM. Man's unity with God as I AM now as it ever will be and a Christian Science revelation is based on this fact. If it is going to be true next week or next year, that some one will be intelligent, harmonious, or healthy, it is most certainly true to-day, for Truth is always true. The earth was round long before it was discovered to be so; in fact, it was always round. Man as the image and likeness of God, who always has been and always will be harmonious and perfect, not as matter, but as God's spiritual idea. If one were not to discover this truth until next year, it would nevertheless remain a fact, a fact that Christian Science has been revealing for half a century. Mrs. Eddy clearly sets forth this fact in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 188), when she says, "Man is as perfect now, and henceforth, and forever, as when the stars first sang together, and creation joined in the grand chorus of harmonious beings."

Christian Science Fulfills Prophecy

Jesus stated clearly that he had not revealed the whole truth to mankind and he designated the character of the complete revelation. He said it would come as "the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you and shall be in you." Certainly this was no person, but the intelligence of Truth, which should be in our consciousness and dwell with us. Then Jesus further says that this spirit of Truth, the Comforter, or Holy Ghost, "shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." This Comforter or Holy Ghost is Christian Science.

The material senses which constitute the world certainly cannot accept this "Spirit of truth," or Christian Science, but to intelligence, love, honesty, logic, reason, and justice, to the spiritual senses which each one of us here possesses, the truth is clear and demonstrable. And above all, it comforts. If we believe we are limited, poverty-stricken, or lacking, Christian Science proves when properly applied that God in His love maintains man in harmony and plenty. If we are lonely, unloved, unhappy, Christian Science, this spirit of Truth, demonstrates that such a conception of man is untrue, and it restores our spiritual sense of man, which reveals him as beloved of God and man, surrounded by friends, joyous and free. Should we seem to be separated from a loved one, Christian Science comforts us with the truth that God's love fills all space and that we cannot feel sorrow or grief in the presence of Love's tenderness, affection, and strength, which satisfieth. And because this spirit of Truth is a Science it is demonstrable, for we can always prove Truth to be true.

Scholastic theories, medicine, theology, Darwinism, in fact all the other "isms," are based on the belief that man is unlike God. They are not founded on the true, logical, and scientific statements in the first chapter of Genesis, but use the Adam-dream or allory as the basis of their statements. These theories, that man is a sinner, but can be made holy; that man is sick, but will be healthy; that man has evolved from a protoplasm and monkey up to a state where he has some animal tendencies combined with manlike qualities, or that man's soul can embody itself in an animal, these untrue theories leave God without His manifestation or expression of Himself, while man is supposedly experiencing these strange things. It is from such false reasoning and education as this that we all need to be freed. Christian Science with its perfect logic, its love, its healing power and comfort is delivered us from bondage to the darkness and ignorance of such theories.

This tender, loving spirit of Truth reveals God as Mother as well as Father, and this revelation is essential to humanity's welfare, health, and comfort. In the first chapter of Genesis it reads, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness."

But the Adam allegory, which is a complete reversal of the true statements of God's spiritual creation, given in the first chapter of Genesis, interprets that statement as though

it read, "Let me create man in my image and after my likeness," and as though this "me" were a male God. Having only a male God for Creator made woman's existence a little difficult to account for, but she was there and something had to be done with her. In a dream impossibilities seem possible and logical, for a dream has no Principle governing it, so in the Adam-dream, Adam's rib was made woman's noble origin. Later in Genesis we read this revealing statement, "that the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair." Of course, if God is only masculine woman cannot be His likeness, but if the divine Us is both feminine and masculine, both Father and Mother, we have a complete God and a complete creation, or image and likeness. This likeness can never be physical, but mental and spiritual, that is, in character. Through Christian Science, then, God's complete parenthood as Father-Mother is revealed.

Some nations have an incomplete, unlikewise sense of God, a God to be feared, because wrathful and punitive. This limited concept of deity manifests itself in a lack of appreciation of the tender, compassionate, constant, pure thoughts which constitute womanhood as God's image and likeness. Women in these countries have been "stagnant" in a servile place to men, due to the prevailing false, limited concept of God as Father only. Over the portal of a western co-educational college are engraved these wonderful words, "The measure of a people is its estimate of woman." If a nation, or an organization which is not based on love, tenderness, protection, and mercy, as well as on strength, honesty, and integrity,—on the Motherhood as well as the Fatherhood of God,—is not in line with progress and will prove incomplete and unsatisfactory. When we all acknowledge Love as our Mother God there will be no more strikes between employer and employee, no more dishonored and stained in politics, no wars between nations, and we shall rejoice in all men as forever loving and beloved, as the manifestation of our Father-Mother God.

The Master knew God as divine Love, or Mother, and he manifested this love through his tender patience with his disciples when they misunderstood, denied, and betrayed him; through his compassion when he restored to the widow her son; through his marvelous purity when tempted by the adversary; and through his redemption, not as a sinner, but as a creature, that not only is God proved Father-Mother, but that each individual man reflects or manifests God.

Mary Baker Eddy

It remained for a woman to further reveal God's nature and man's oneness with God. Some have questioned the fact that this revelation has come through a woman, but does not this questioning emanate from the world's concept of a God as Father only, a concept which does not recognize the tender, pure, loving, gentle, womanly qualities as Godlike? If these are Godlike why should not this revelation of God's Motherhood come through a woman's understanding of God? Even from the standpoint of her limited human qualities, who is better fitted to reveal man's holy, pure, Godlike nature than she who has borne, cherished, loved, forgiven and understood men through the centuries? Even Jeremiah perceived that this would be the case when he wrote, "For the Lord hath created a new thing in the earth, a woman shall compass a man." And indeed that is exactly what a woman has done; she has compassed the infinite, spiritual, pure nature of man as God's image and likeness. Not only did Mrs. Eddy reveal the real man's nature, but she made it possible for every man to understand and demonstrate this spiritual nature as his own and only real being.

That which led Mrs. Eddy to the discovery of Christian Science was her own healing accomplished by prayer, after the physicians had given her up. For three years she studied the Scriptures in her endeavor to discover the laws underlying this healing as well as those of Jesus and the prophets. As a work, stupendous as it was, could not compare with the task of conveying this discovery to others. This she accomplished first by healing all kinds of incurable diseases, then by teaching those healed the Science which brought about their healing. After this she gave to the world this wonderful Science through her books and preaching, and finally she protected her revelation by the establishment of her Church according to the currents of her day and age, which could be emancipated enough to succeed in a popular line of work would have been very remarkable, but that a lone woman, without means or position, could succeed in establishing a religion which ran counter to the currents of popular opinion and doctrine is truly a marvel. Only the courage born of mother-love would have dared to brave the conflicts which resulted from her sharing with others her great discovery. Her own life, happiness, and comfort she willingly sacrificed in order that her brother-man should be able to prove his unity with God and thus be saved from the illusion that he is one with mortality, fear, hatred, lack, and disease. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." This she did daily, as witnessed by those who

lived with her. She was daily and hourly laying down, or giving up, all that constitutes mortal life, its fears, selfishness, self-righteousness, resentment and revenge, and hourly manifesting more clearly that Love, which, according to Paul, "suffereth long, and is kind; . . . envieth not; . . . is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things, . . . never faileth." Mrs. Eddy was truly a Mother in Israel, protecting, guiding, leading, educating, and loving all who desired to know and practice this Science which revealed the oneness of God and man.

Prayer of Affirmation

Most of us have been taught that prayer is a request to God to make us a sinner, sinful, unworthy God-like. Even God cannot make good come out of evil, "a clean thing out of an unclean," an "immortal out of a mortal." All that God does and is, is in accordance with reason. Then the question arises, How can we reconcile this corporeal, limited, sinful mortal with the Godlike man? Christian Science answers that it cannot be done. Christian Science separates a sinful, corporeal mortal from the holy, pure, loving, sons of God, and John says, "Now are we the sons of God." But, those who believe a mortal to be man, may think it very egotistical to claim perfection, holiness, oneness with God, as our heritage. Can we magnify our creature too much? And does not the magnifying of God's creation entail the minimizing of all that is opposed to God? Christian Science minimizes all that is unlike God by reducing it to nothingness, all that is evil, hateful, malicious, limited, unreal. Mrs. Eddy writes that Jesus' "prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love" (Science and Health, p. 19). The Christian Scientist's prayers are also protestations of Truth, for they not only affirm man's unity with God but they deny any power, presence, or personification to evil, thus fulfilling Jesus' injunction, "Let your communication be Yes, ye say Nay, and say Amen." We are apt to think that a self-righteous person is the only kind of egotist, but this is not the case. The sinner believing that he can enjoy and do things which God cannot enjoy, does not claim as a selfhood apart from God. It is this egotism of sin that Christian Science destroys by revealing God as the only God, the All-in-all, the I or Us, and man as His reflection. This eliminates evil as a power, a person, or a place. The ego, or self, is destroyed, and some are inclined to think that Christian Science condones sin. On the contrary it destroys sin by proving it to be unreal. Admittedly, you cannot destroy something real or true, for Truth is indestructible, not throughout the Bible are examples of this affirmative prayer. Jacob prayed this prayer of affirmation when he was about to meet his brother Esau, whom he feared. On two occasions Jacob had deceived Esau and the latter had been not only resentful and angry but had also envied Jacob his inheritance of good.

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Christ the Ideal Man

In Christian Science, when man is alluded to as God's image and likeness, this does not refer to a mortal, but to God's spiritual creation, which is always one with Him and forever manifests the divine Mind's thinking. A mortal is merely a false concept of the real man. A false concept of anything or anybody never affects the actual state of that person or thing. If you were to believe that a person had three thumbs instead of two, that false concept would not change or influence the fact that he had only two thumbs. Even so, the false, material concept of man, as subject to sickness, sin, and death does not make man subject to these material states. The real status of man is discovered by acquainting ourselves with God, who is imaged forth by man.

Mrs. Eddy's definition of God is as follows: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health, p. 465). Man, then, manifests or expresses this incorporeality, divinity, dominion, and infinity. Mind and Love are inseparable and essential to each other. Mind must have ideas to express it and ideas must be created or thought by Mind. According to Webster an idea is a real likeness or representation. What then would be the some of the ideas which constitute "man"? Intelligence and strength are qualities which represent Mind; freedom is an idea of

The result of Jacob's prayer was that he saw God face to face, realized man's oneness with divine Love, and thus recognized his own true nature and that of his brother as the manifestation of God. He thereby denied the existence and personification of envy, anger, hatred, and revenge. This prayer, found utterance in Jacob's loving greetings to his brother, "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased with me." This affirmation that man is the expression of divine Love, or, as Jacob put it, "the face of God," eliminated the belief in, and fear of, an enemy. This kind of prayer is as effective in forgiving one's enemies to-day as it was in Jacob's day.

David declared: "I have kept the ways of the Lord, and have not wickedly departed from my God. . . . Therefore the Lord hath recompensed me according to my righteousness; according to my cleanness in his eye sight." David could not have been referring to himself as a mortal, for history records that he had sinned grossly. He had seen how unlike God and man these acts were, and he had put off the old man with his thinking; in other words, he had repented, and was healed. Only because he realized the utter nothingness of evil was he able to make the correct and scientific statements about himself, which I have just read you. If any here are tempted to think of themselves as limited, unworthy, sinning, or suffering, let them pray in this manner, proving man's unity with Truth and Love, and denying any attraction to, or connection with evil,—let them do this and they will find themselves as free, healthy, harmonious, joyous, and upright as they were in the beginning, when God created them, and the morning stars sang together for joy.

Christ the Ideal Man

In Christian Science, when man is alluded to as God's image and likeness, this does not refer to a mortal, but to God's spiritual creation, which is always one with Him and forever manifests the divine Mind's thinking. A mortal is merely a false concept of the real man. A false concept of anything or anybody never affects the actual state of that person or thing. If you were to believe that a person had three thumbs instead of two, that false concept would not change or influence the fact that he had only two thumbs. Even so, the false, material concept of man, as subject to sickness, sin, and death does not make man subject to these material states. The real status of man is discovered by acquainting ourselves with God, who is imaged forth by man.

Mrs. Eddy's definition of God is as follows: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health, p. 465). Man, then, manifests or expresses this incorporeality, divinity, dominion, and infinity. Mind and Love are inseparable and essential to each other. Mind must have ideas to express it and ideas must be created or thought by Mind. According to Webster an idea is a real likeness or representation. What then would be the some of the ideas which constitute "man"? Intelligence and strength are qualities which represent Mind; freedom is an idea of

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Spirit, for Spirit can know no limitations nor bounds; purity, inspiration, health are ideals that image forth the nature of Soul; inevitability, justice, law are spiritual ideas which have their origin in Principle; eternality, activity, spontaneity are Life's ideas; immutability expresses the Rock, Truth; and Love manifests itself through such ideas as generosity, joy, inspiration, beauty, courage, and understanding. These are but few of the wonderful ideas which the spiritual man includes in his being or consciousness.

Christian Science teaches that this ideal man,—this true nature of every individual man,—is the Christ. Jesus gave of the spiritual man's oneness more scientifically than any one else that this ideal man, or Christ, is the only real man. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 189), "The meek Nazarene's steadfast and true knowledge of preexistence of the nature and the inseparability of God and man,—made him the title of Christ, or the Godlike man. The numerous proofs which Jesus gave of the spiritual man's oneness with God were for the purpose of revealing to us our true nature as God's image and likeness. These proofs were evidence of God's universal and eternal laws, and were not a personal dispensation to the human Jesus. According to Christian Science these proofs were Jesus' atonement, for they manifested man's atonement with the Father. It is incumbent upon each one of us to follow in the footsteps of the Master by daily proving our at-one-ment with God, good. Vicarious atonement is as impossible, unreasonable, and unsatisfactory as would be the proving of mathematics by proxy."

Christ the Ideal Man

Jesus proved that the ideal man, or Christ, is one with infinite Mind and therefore manifests infinite intelligence, when he taught in the synagogues, never having learned, and when he knew the thoughts of those about him; he established the fact that man is one with divine Love, by blessing and healing his enemies; he revealed man's unity with divine Principle by never erring in thought or deed; by walking over the waves and feeding the multitude, for these events were not miracles but the result of divine laws emanating from God as Principle. He never indicated that God had made man ill, but he cast out the devils that were claiming to make man unlike God. These devils were not persons, but evil thoughts,—thoughts of fear, discouragement, hatred, disease, and death.

Christ the Ideal Man

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The Indian Preserves His Picturesque Customs to the Delight of the Camera Man



Perfect poise is required to do this trick, also it helps the photographer in keeping his subject still. William Tell? No, it is a Zuni couple.



Singers, drummers, dancers and spectators at Santa Clara Pueblo, N. M. A war dance in all of its pristine panoply was staged for the visitors.



"A voice singing in the wilderness," heard by a party of New Yorkers, is said to have been the start of Oskenon-ton's success as a vocalist. He has been acclaimed on the concert stage.



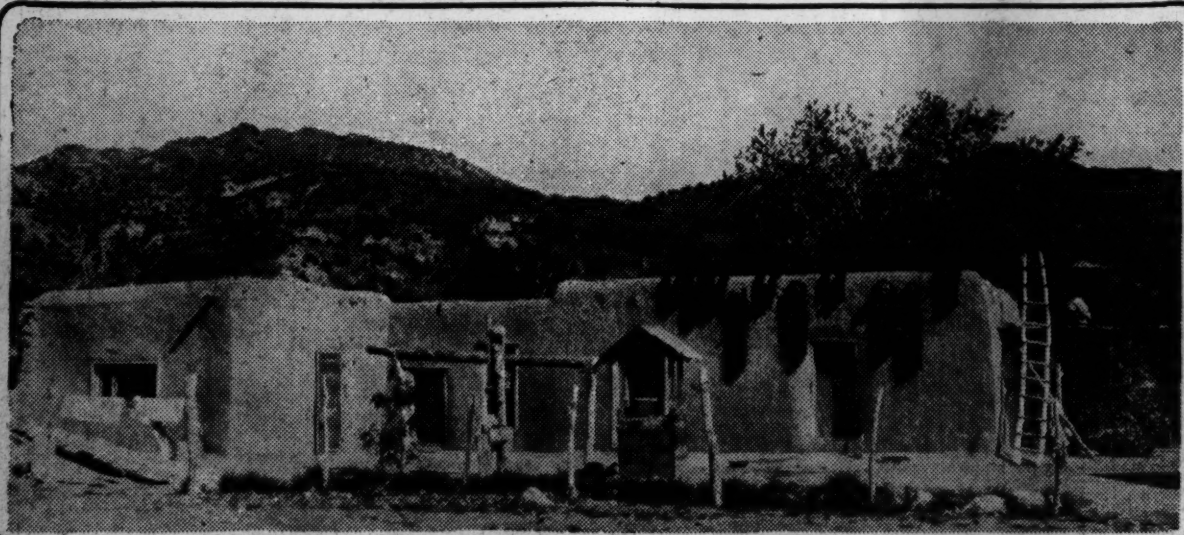
A group of Indian debutantes who took part in the ceremonial dance and war festival pictured above. Refreshments were served later in the "Kiva" shown in the background.



Smocks worn by many young women in business offices today may have originated in the Indian Pueblos as shown in the costume of this youngster. Some Indians are said to like nothing better.



Assembling an ancient bowl dug from the Pecos ruins is a process which requires great patience and perseverance. Several tons of earth sometimes are sifted to recover the smallest pieces, and the processes of restoration are very difficult, but the result repays the labor.

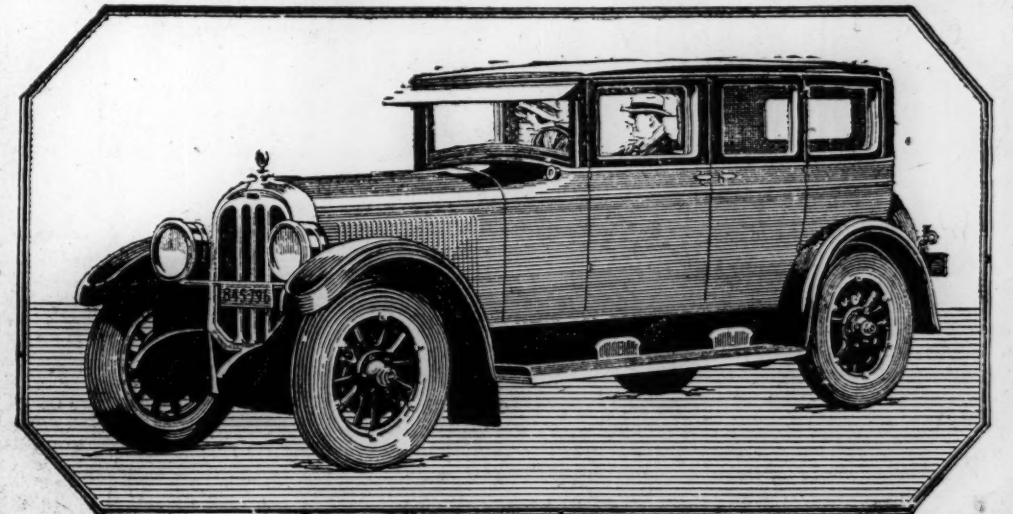


A typical Indian home set in the hills. The decorations hanging about the door are bunches of red peppers from which the famous "chili" is made.



A fine type of the old Indian, photographed in the Tesuque Pueblo, N. M. This photograph, as well as all others on this page, was made by F. H. Rindge of Montclair, N. J.

What It Does



tells what it is!

PERFORMANCE is the one thing that tells the inside story of an automobile—any automobile. What a car can do tells what the car is, underneath the gleam of paint and fine feathers.

Aside from the appealing beauty of the 1926 Chandler, and the tempting lowness of price, performance is the thing that is causing the great momentum in Chandler sales.

Chandler has shown the world what it is by winning the annual Automobile Race up the slopes of Pikes Peak; by breaking climbing records on Mt. Washington, Mt. Diablo and the Continental Divide; by averaging 86.9 miles

an hour for 1000 on the track at Culver City.

On January 5th, at Muroc Lake, California, a Chandler covered a mile in 31.1 seconds—in other words, at the rate of 115.3 miles per hour!

Chandler's famous Pikes Peak Motor certainly has the power. Chandler new body designs certainly reflect richness and style. Chandler's perfected chassis certainly has a great advantage with its "One Shot" push-a-plunger system of centralized lubrication.

See the new Chandler—then see what it can do in traffic, on the open road, on hills that tilt steeply toward the sky!

New Twentieth Century Sedan

\$1590

formerly \$1995
(f. o. b. Cleveland)

Distributors and Dealers
in All Principal Cities and Towns

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CHANDLER

*An International Daily Newspaper
Publishing Selected Advertising*

1

THE HOME-FORUM

What Is a Classic?

NOW we shall not be put off by the facetious (and often all too accurate) definition, "A classic is a book which everybody agrees to read but which nobody reads." We want to know by what right we can say that a book is a classic. We all can formulate some reasons which include qualities of both content and form. It will be enlightening, I should hope, to bring before us the estimates of a few eminent men who have made certain arresting interpretations of these elements. In so doing, we shall at least broaden our outlook.

Some descriptions include both content and form. Such is Lowell's: "A classic is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and requisite sympathy between the thought that gives life and the form that consents to every mood of grace and dignity . . . and which is neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old."

In similar strain St. Beuve said: "A true classic is an author who has enriched the human spirit; who has discovered some moral truth, or laid hold upon some eternal passion of the heart where all seemed known and explored; who has rendered his thought, his observation or his invention in a form both spacious and delicately ordered; who speaks in a style both ancient and modern, contemporary in all ages."

These are definitions of the comprehensive type with which we are familiar. They are definitions, however, without illustration. For interpretation we must turn to instances. To Matthew Arnold's famous requisite of "high seriousness," together with his illustrative "touchstone" passages from undisciplined classics like Homer and Dante. By this criterion, it will be remembered, he excludes Chaucer and Burns from the highest rank, and also proposes that Dryden and Pope be considered "not as classics of our poetry, but classics of our prose." Whatever may be our opinion of this arbitrary distinction, we may note Arnold's more basic criterion of classic prose as that which is not provincial or commonplace, not extravagant or aggressive, but ordered, controlled by intelligence, and luminous: to use his own phrase, "prose of the center."

A different approach to the discovery of the classic is illustrated by the conviction of its appeal to many kinds of people in succeeding ages. Dr. Johnson said of Gray's "Elegy" that "it abounds with images which find a mirror in every mind, and with sentiments to which every heart returns an echo." So of Wordsworth's "The Daffodils," he said, "I never before met with so many of my own feelings expressed as I should like them." Much the same test is expressed by Emerson constantly, as when he declares that the classics "make us feel at home."

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he points out, by the appearance of a work incorporating new knowledge; the latter, on the contrary, such as "The Iliad," or "King Lear," or "Paradise Lost," he says, "are triumphant forever, as long as the languages which they speak or can be taught to speak."

A good steam engine is properly superseded by a better. But one lovely pastoral valley is not superseded by another, nor a statue of Praxiteles by a statue of Michelangelo. All of these characterizations of the classic emphasize its permanence because of universal appeal. We should recall at the same time that under the human conditions which produce art many elements are transient. The mode of living presented may be very alien from that of other ages; the form, such as epic, pastoral, or allegory, may appear strange or even forbidding to the modern eye. The whole outlook on the world difficult to understand. Accordingly we often must come to an understanding of the works of other nations through patient study of the difficulties of appreciating fully "Oedipus," or "Hamlet," the universal view of human experience therein presented make them enduringly significant. This is what De Quincey would convey by his epithet "triumphant."

Our earlier quotations from Lowell and St. Beuve, however, include some recognition of style as well as content. Now this is a most elusive aspect to isolate, inasmuch as it cannot be absolutely separated from the matter to which it gives expression. Distinguished thought will not secure a hearing apart from adequate expression. In this sense style, as is often said, is the only preservative of literature. Perhaps we cannot go further than to emphasize the quality of adequacy, what Lowell called the "happy coalescence of matter and style." In the many essays on the subject which I have read I find many warnings against extravagance of expression and rhetorical flourishes, but little that is positive beyond this. We can say, however, that the best style is the most "transparent," that which allows the content to shine through the veil of language most completely.

We are reminded, too, of the many grades of classics. The "Eneid" or "Macbeth" we may justly regard as immeasurably more impressive than a four-line epigram of Martial or even a Shakespearean sonnet. Yet a poem of a few lines may be as perfect—as much of a classic—as an epic or a novel. So, too, there are almost innumerable kinds and degrees of excellence. An essay by Lamb is a totally different thing from an essay by Dr. Johnson, and surely some of them fulfill their intent much better than others. Which suggests about as good a definition as I can frame: a classic is a work that achieves an artistic purpose which seems worthy to succeeding ages.

If the reader deems this too vague, let him turn to the many famous essays on the subject, bearing the same title as the essay now before him. There he will find the definition of St. Beuve cited at the beginning. The rest of St. Beuve's discussion is a miniature view of universal literature by way of illustration. His conclusion is that it is more important to appreciate a classic than to define it.

Alchemy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Sometimes my day so sordid seems, So blank and colorless, devoid of dreams; That like the grains of sand in oyster shells, It seems to me, most irk the place wherein it dwells.

Then through the hours, monotonous and gray,
There come adventures, quickening and gay;
The proven love of friends, the gain of right,
The surging forth of all the heart's pure might,
And, as the oyster to a pearl has turned the sand,
The alchemy of Truth shows treasure close at hand.

Mary Chase Witherbee.

Between Seasons

Today the common is a water color with an accompaniment of music, for the birds are sending forth little tentative notes from the empty boughs, more as though they were trying out new songs than flitting forth the ones they knew last summer. A robin ventures a shy call, and back comes an answer in the same key from a distance. The roots of the trees pierce the pathways like veils of giant leaves still clinging to the ground, purple-brown leaves with small pools of many tones in their folds.

Water everywhere. The sky is heavy with it, though there is no rain; the air, rather, is a mass of dew, and grays of all shades from warmest washes to palest silver hang over the landscape. Heavy storms have left wide sheets of water on every side till it would seem that the sky is lying in the fields.

There is a strange stillness in the air—a peculiar waiting. In the boughs of a near-by tree is an old nest unhidden, a dark splotch against the sky. How carefully it was guarded against the last year's leaves, how secret was its dwelling place. And now it boasts itself in its untidiness until the March winds shall come and take it away.

There are three mills visible at three points in the compass. They, too, are still, their pale sails resting against the sky. Winter has gone and spring has not yet arrived, and meanwhile, before the sun comes out and while the world is wet and gray, the common, the thin trees, the old, grain-down bracken, the sodden grass and clay-laden soil would seem to be watching as if for a sign. Something falls in gentle planes through the air and is caught in a pool of water among the grasses: it is a tiny gray feather from out the old nest.

How It Feels to Be Growing Wings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the hundred ways he might have gone
He took the way that crossed with mine—
A city street in late July—bright noon—
The mercury near ninety in the shade.

He was so small I almost missed him, too.
I wonder how he felt as he crept slowly up
The trunk of that old friendly elm beside

The walk. I wonder how it feels to be a bug
And then to be another thing, quite suddenly.
Growing wings.

And knowing one was growing them
And not quite knowing what the things were for—that was about the sum of it.

They were
Wings quite certainly, but what their length should be and shape and color
And their strength, we did not dare to think

We waited, both of us as still as that old

Rooted tree-trunk where the creature clung,
We waited for the growing of his wings.

I noted once an extra glint of wonder in his green-gold eyes, and then
He shuddered, and the seam down center-back
Of the old coat he was trying to get rid of

Must have given a bit, although I could not be quite sure. At any rate
I thought the head emerged a hair's breadth
Farther, and the knobs that were to be

His wings lengthened perceptibly
And changed from blue to pale blue
And then to bluish-green—all in a moment

While I watched.
I felt like crying,
"Bravo, bug, keep on, you're going to be a dragon-fly!"

(Later I was told the creature was a locust of the seventeen-year kind.)
Again and yet again the struggle came,
And the new

Wings at each new effort shaped themselves

Like wings, curved and slender, till they grew
Transparent, patterned with an intricate design

Of veins all green and gold to match his wondering eyes. The body, when the seam was half-way ripped, by a struggle greater than any that had gone

Before, wrenched itself free and stretched
Out all its length across the shell it once had called itself.

The wings, meantime,
Had grown to twice the body's length
And needed to be tried, their beauty being

Perfectly accomplished, their strength as yet unknown.
So slowly one long sail
Swung out to windward—and as slowly

Back with hardly a ripple as it took the breeze.
And then the other, while the first one stayed
To keep the creature's balance. Back and forth,

Right—left—together. I wonder if he knew
He had a second pair beneath the first,

Not so large but quite as beautiful.
Right—left—together. The swaying motion

Grew entrancing.
How could one stay
Upon a tree-trunk—anywhere—with two pairs

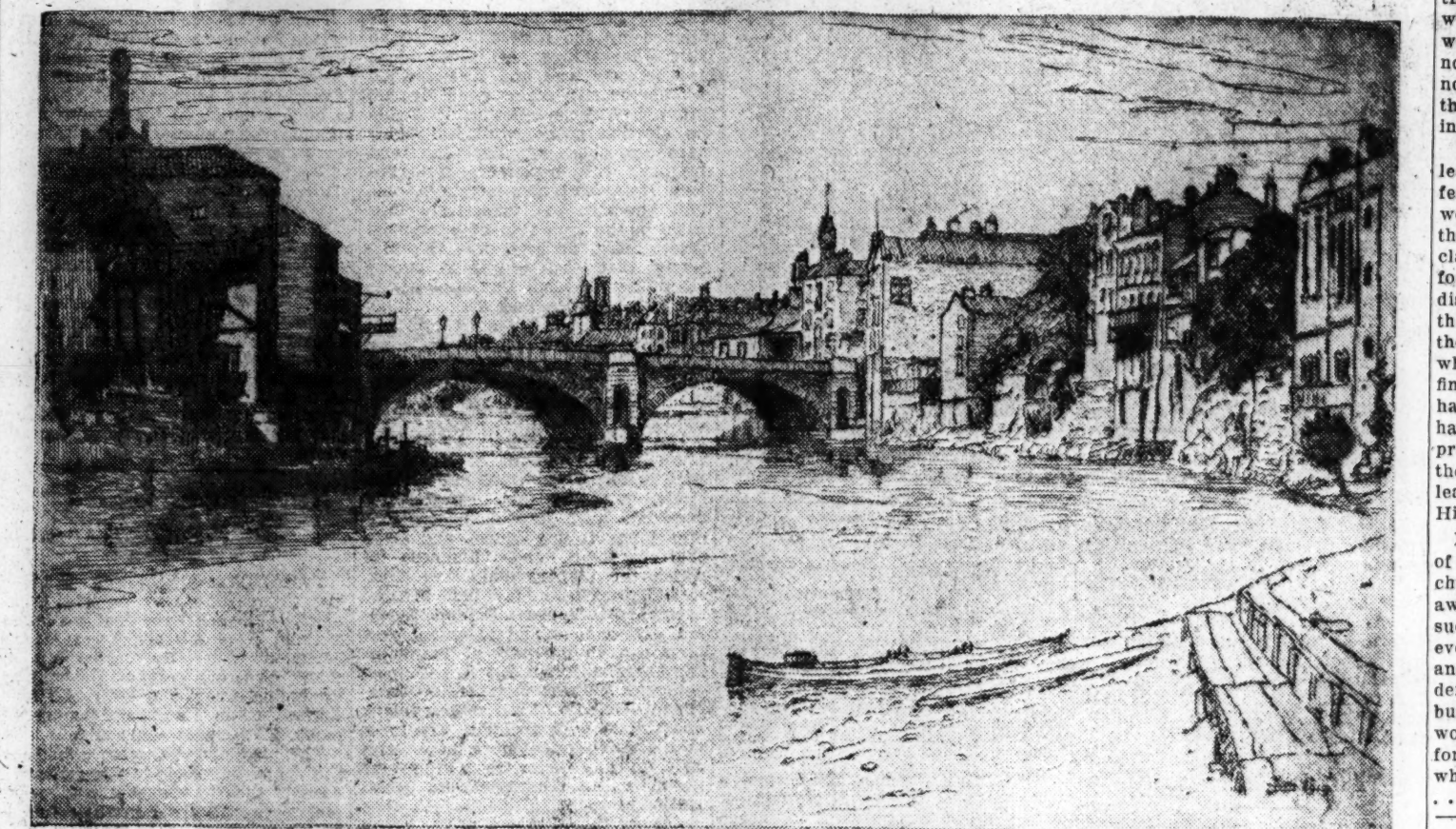
Of wings to fly with! When first he tried
To take off, he toppled ignominiously
From his old shell and clutched the rough bark

Of the elm. His claw-like feet he found were useful
Too. Foiled, he looked out on the world
And saw new light come flooding, and melody,

Unheard, but vibrant, sweep the thoroughfare.
He made me see and feel it all, as though
I had been caught up with him into something

Fresh and new. And then he flew away.
And so I say, for half an hour I knew
Just what it feels like to be growing wings.

Ethel Louise Knox.



Ouse Bridge, York. From an Etching by Hugh Paton

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Along the Danube

In our yacht we would steam down the Danube, passing many places more prosperous, to halt here where the world was so quiet that you had the sensation of having reached its end. . . .

This is in fact the world of willows, they are master here, they are to be found by the thousand; loving dampness, they are willing to grow there where no other tree can take root. At seasons when the land is flooded they stand, so to say, knee-deep in water, with but little of their trunks to be seen.

I have been rowed for hours down these willow-bordered canals beneath the shade of the trees quivering foliage, out into lakes so wide that they resembled the sea. . . . The Razel is the largest of these lakes; when a certain wind blows, the lake is so rough that the small boats dare not confront its waves. In all these waters fishers catch rich spoil. . . .

For the greater part, the fishers are Lippovanes; Russians of a special cast. Peaceful, fair-haired giants, their type never changes. They are everywhere easily recognizable by their blue eyes, their honey-colored beards and scarlet blouses that can be seen in all places, bobbing about like giant poppies in their flat, black boats.

I remember a wonderfully picturesque reception somewhere in these dreamy parts of the Danube. Our yacht had steamed at evening into peaceful waters as broad as a lake. The sun was low, in the distance a blue line of hills bordered the horizon; a snow-white mosque with its slender tower straining towards the heavens stood against this background, the ghost of building, enigmatic and mysterious, like a prayer to the evening calm. By thousands, the inhabitants had rowed out to meet us. The river was alive with boats! The peasants having donned their brightest colours, the water resembled a garden of prodigious flowers, all converging towards one spot.

There was a hubbub of voices, a waving of bright kerchiefs; there were cheers and noise and a buzz of excitement. . . . Our yacht had stopped; the small squadron of boats flocked towards us filled with men, women and children of different races, but especially with Lippovanes, whose women wear the brightest cottons ever woven by loom.

Over this many-coloured scene of goodwill through cheerfulness, the tenebroid of the getting sun shed its glory, lighting all things with a radiant almost awesome in its brightness. . . .

Endless were these watery willows; for hours our boat would glide through shade that seemed eternal; the songs of the birds went with us, mingling with the music of whispering leaves; and everywhere in the water those tall yellow flowers sprang up in groups, their blossoms full of light, whilst their roots lay far down hidden in slime.

Then out into the wide lakes would our boat be steered. . . . out into vast expanses of water cut here and there by narrow tongues of land, upon which giant trees had taken

root; and those trees were the homes of the regal brown-winged eagles, who throned in their topmost branches, silent masters of air and space.

These lonely monarchs of the water-worlds fascinated me more like all else; for hours could I watch them, their grand austerity holding me beneath a prodigious spell. There was something in their flight, something in the way they spread their great wings, allowing the air to bear them along without effort or movement on their part, like a deep sleep of a giant tree, but holding me beneath a prodigious spell.

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upon his first coming repeats for our entertainment portions of the songs that on his journey north he has heard from the cardinal grobeak, the crested titmouse, or the Carolina wren. Sometimes, too, he utters strange fantastic notes, which may be memories of a song that he has heard in tropical forests.

We are sure to receive calls from saucy catbirds, from shy, little brown creepers, a sociable family of chipmunks also come, and a cedar cuckoo once came with his quaint, loud call, sounding like distant hammering. It is a gala day for us when we have a chance to study the lovely scarlet tanager.

In September and October come the downy woodpeckers in black and white velvet; and late in the fall, the black-capped chickadees and the white-breasted nuthatches. Right pleasant it is on a sharp morning, when the air smells snow, to hear a merry "chick-a-dee-dee" and the muffled "kank-kank" of the nuthatches. These busy friends make us frequent visits throughout the winter. They usually come together. The fine, fat nuthatches, in their cadet-blue coats and little black hoods, are the most industrious birds we have. They work on the trunk of our old tree, flicking off great patches of the bark with their long bills.

Once, just at dusk, a little brown owl sat on a horizontal branch and blinked at us in solemn contemplation for ten minutes and then flitted off in the darkness. Once a shrill blue jay screamed a greeting from a high branch and bobbed his crested head at us in saucy defiance. Last spring, one day in May, we beheld a wonderful little vision. We have never been able to decide whether it was a redstart or a fairy. It was a tiny creature dressed in orange and black with a brilliant fan-shaped tail most beautifully marked. When we first saw him, he was hitching up the trunk of a tree—a most unheard of thing for a redstart to do—then he darted off, and, dashing back in a second, poised with gleaming, flashing wings as a hummingbird might before alighting. Now, none of my bird books say that a redstart ever does this, or ever hitches up a tree trunk; but one thing is certain; if this sprite was not a redstart, he must have been a fairy-prince dressed in a redstart's coat.

Do you wonder that our old apple tree is a great delight? We wish that every city dweller could keep as much of the country as this beside his door, and it has been there sixty-four years that we know.

The City Apple Tree

Architecturally considered, ours is the queerest of apple trees. Its big branches have twisted themselves into fantastic shapes. But it is a friendly tree, wearing garments of pink and white fragrance in the spring, a cloak of sturdy green leaves in summer, and bearing a goodly crop of luscious greenings in the fall. Its many good qualities have each helped to endear it to us; but we love it most of all for the birds who frequent it all through the year, though it stands but two rods from a very busy street.

First in the spring come a robin or two. It is usually the last week in March when we hear those first welcome notes. The bluebirds make us glad a few days later, and by the second week of April our mornings and evenings concerts are established. About the first of May, when the pink buds are opening, a clear, glad whistle is heard on a bright morning, a gallant Baltimore oriole darts in and out among the blossoms, sipping honey from the cups and drinking a merry health to all the world. Can you interpret his song? He is a noted imitator, and

With glittering gems that shine against the sun, and a very few in regal robes of Jasper and of jet. Content of mind not always likes to wane; But oftentimes it pleaseth her to stay In simple clothes closed in with walls of clay.

—Geoffrey Whitney (1588).

The Protecting Power of Infinite Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a sense of restful security and peace and protection the expression "Infinite Love" carries with it! With what wonderful insistence the sacred pages of the Bible give out this thought of God's protecting love, of His watchful care over all His creation! By symbol and metaphor the inspired Word of God emphasizes His presence as divine.

Infinite Love. Throughout the history of the Israelites, in all their wanderings from one abiding place to another, this Infinite Love is recognized as the encompassing presence. The hardened heart of Pharaoh was influenced through God's correcting rod to yield these people their exodus from his land; the waters of the Red Sea rolled back to let those who were trusting God pass over on dry land; the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night led them from their enemies and lighted their path; in the wilderness His love fed them with manna. Nor did God's love and care cease when their faith dimmed by accepting the suggestions of fear, they turned to other gods. All the way Love tenderly led them; there was never a moment when Love did not provide for them a leader, did not protect and guide and inspire that leader, until they were brought into the promised land.

Often in these olden times both leaders and people faltered and feared; but God, through signs and wonders, encouraged and inspired them to go on. To Joshua He declared, "I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee;" to Elijah, wearied and discouraged and afraid, fleeing from the threats of Jezebel and believing the suggestion that he alone was left who worshipped God, that same Infinite God who is Love declared, "I have . . . seven thousand . . . which have not bowed unto Baal." To His prophet Elisha, besieged about by the enemy, He showed that the beleaguered city was surrounded by His hosts of good.

Nor is such definite manifestation of God's loving care absent from His children today. To the uplifted, awakened consciousness today, just such evidence of His protection is ever at hand. The dangers known and unknown from which we are defended by Infinite Love, were we but to recognize the protection, would give each one of us material for hours of thanksgiving to Him who preserveth our "going out and coming in from this time forth."

On page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy gives the recipe for making available this protection of infinite Love. "Beloved Christian Scientists," she writes, "keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

On one other like a load of gravel, There was no footing for my horse among those smooth stones, so I hobbled him and went on alone a little way, just to see what it was like. . . . In stopping to take breath, I happened to glance up at the canyon wall. I wish I could tell you what I saw there, just as I saw it on that first morning, through a veil of lightly falling snow. Far up above me, a thousand feet or so, set in a great cavern in the face of the cliff, I saw a little city of stone, asleep. It was as still as sculpture—and something like that. It all hung together, seemed to have a kind of composition; pale little houses of stone nesting close to one another, perched on top of each other, with flat roofs, narrow windows, straight walls, and in the middle of the group a round tower.

It was beautifully proportioned, that tower, swaying on a large girth a little above the base, then growing slender again. There was something symmetrical and powerful about the swell of the masonry. The tower was the fine thing that held all the jumble of houses together and made them mean something. It was red in colour, even on that grey day. In sunlight it was the colour of winter oak-leaves. A fringe of cedars grew along the edge of the cavern, like a garden. They were the only living things. Such silence and stillness and repose—immortal repose. The village sat looking down into the canyon with the calmness of eternity.

The falling snow-flakes, sprinkling the pinnas, gave it a special kind of solemnity. I can't describe it. It was more like sculpture than anything else. I knew at once that I had come upon the city of some extinct civilization, hidden away in this inaccessible mesa for centuries, preserved in the dry air and almost perpetual sunlight like a fly in amber, guarded by the cliffs and the river and the desert. I stood looking up at it. I wondered whether I ought to tell even Blake about it; whether I ought not to go back across the river and keep that secret as the mesa had kept it. When I at last turned away, I saw another canyon branching out of this one, and in its wall still another arch, with another group of buildings. The notion struck me like a rifle ball that this mesa had once been like a beehive; it was full of little cliff-hung villages, it had been the home of a powerful tribe, a particular civilization. . . .

We talked and speculated until after midnight. It was Christmas eve, and Henry said it was but right we should do something out of the ordinary. But after we went to bed, I was unable to sleep. I got up and dressed and put on my overcoat and slipped outside to get sight of the mesa. The wind had come up and was blowing the small clouds across the sky. The moon was almost full, hanging directly over the mesa, which had never looked so solemn and silent to me before. I wondered how many Christmas hams had come and gone since that round tower was built. I had been to Acema and the Hopi villages, but I had never seen a tower like that one. It seemed to me to mark a difference. I felt that only a strong and aspiring people would have built it, and a people with a feeling for design. That cluster of buildings, in its arch, with the dizzy drop into empty air from its doorways and the wall of cliff above, was as clear in my mind as a picture. "From 'The Professor's House,'" by Wills Cather.

Mountain Calm

Utterly far, and still, and high,
The mountains stand against the sunset sky;
O little angry heart, against your will,
You must grow quiet here, and wise, and still.
—Frances Cornford.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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Theatrical News of the World

Beacons in English Drama

By J. T. GREIN

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The year 1925 has been a good year for the theater of England. There are croakers who gainsay it, and we would not discourage them. Opposition is the mother of progress. It prevents our laying out hands in our laps and getting rusty. But this time facts and results speak for themselves. Intellectually, the English theater has made strides, and the very success of Sybil Thorndike and "Henry VIII" at the Empire (of all places) is of happy augury. Shakespeare no longer spells ruin. He flourishes in the suburb—the Old Vic; he flourishes in the provinces; he flourishes in packed houses in the Empire, and in the Haymarket will venture "Much Ado About Nothing" at the New Theater.

This is only one symptom but it is momentous. Another is the vitality of plays with intelligence, plays that do not merely tend to amuse the public but that impel thought. A few years ago, a long run of Ibsen, a run of Tchekov's work, would have been considered an impossibility. Yet "The Wild Duck" reached 150 nights and "A Doll's House," "The Cherry Orchard," "Sea-Gull" more than 50, an unheard-of record compared with old times, when a week, at most, would have exhausted the intelligentsia.

Again, the success of Noel Coward's "Vortex," the triumph of Ashley Dukes' "The Man Who Was Thursday," "The Secret of the Rose," "The Mischief"—pure literature if little else; the several comedies of merit that have gradually ousted the unwholesome farces; last but not least, the experimental performances that have brought to light so profound work as the "Prisoners of War" by Eekersley, and "Tunnel Trench" by Hubert Griffith, to pick but two from the group, indicate how the wind blows.

The great attitude—it is so in nearly every capital in Europe—will patronize the "pass time" and the flippant, but the demand for and the interest in intellectual drama is growing fast and steadily. In the provinces, no longer content with second-rate importations from London, a movement which I would call the municipal awakening is developing. No less than 11 cities have their repertory theaters and in some, such as Leeds, two Jewish side by side in eager competition to encourage the newcomer and to keep

The Romany Theater Lexington, Kentucky

Lexington, Ky.

FROM an abandoned church to a well-equipped, modern theater is a transformation that has been wrought in Lexington, inspired by the vision of Carol M. Sax.

The ground belongs to Kentucky University, and faces its campus. Co-operation made the remodeling a distinctly "town and gown" enterprise. The forces of the university were called into requisition. The engineering department supplied architects, builders, electricians and even carpenters. When the construction was completed, the art department supplied students who, under the direction of Mr. Sax, designed and executed the interior decorations.

The stage is 40x23 feet, and thoroughly well equipped. It has complete sets of scenery for every play, made by the Romany staff, and modern lighting devices. One of these was original with Mr. Sax, a cluster light from a bridge above and in front of the stage, which is used with fine effect in daylight scenes. The lobby is small, but cheered by many gay wall-frescoes of Bakst inspiration. The first effect on entering the auditorium, which comfortably seats 154 people, is one of warmth, color, exotic design, subtly blended in a harmonious whole. The walls are a deep glowing tone, obtained by stippling magenta and violet over a burgundy base. The ceiling was washed in ultramarine and then stippled in violet and peacock blue.

The windows are treated in an original manner. They have decorative shutters painted in clear bright shades of blue and green with white, in a Coptic scroll design, which makes an interesting contrast with the walls. The shutters are not "practical"—they frame hangings which look like tapestry completely covering the windows. They are figures of Gypsy women, nearly life-size, appliqued from variously shaped pieces of colored cotton material on to a background of brown denim. They were designed by Mr. Sax and executed by Anne Callahan. In the temperate light it seems as though brown-skinned Gypsy women in brilliant kerchiefs and aprons were peering through the windows. Above them swing tiny tambourines—shades for the electric lights which burn in wrought-iron candle sconces affixed to the walls.

A decorative after Coptic designs is painted on the wall on either side of the stage. This quotation from "The Romany Rye" by George Borrow is lettered across the proscenium arch interwoven with a charming design:

There's Day and Night, Brother, both sweet things,
Sun, Moon and Stars, Brother, all sweet things,
And likewise the Wind on the Heath.

The Romany opened in the fall of 1922 with Molnar's "Lilium," with Carl Goetz and Marjorie Warden in the leading roles. It was a finished performance and a success. This was followed by "The Pines Passes By," "The Intimate Strangers," by Booth Tarkington, and Schnitzler's "Leibelei." The second year was opened with "To the Ladies," by Connelly & Kaufman, and followed by "The Mollusc," by Davies. Next was

produced, "What's Wrong With This Picture?" a play by a university student, Troy Perkins. This was followed by "Just Suppose," by A. E. Thomas, and "White Chips," by Spring Byington. The season, a successful one, financially as well as artistically, closed with a charming production of Pinero's "The Enchanted Cottage."

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Comedy Made From Chesterton Novel

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 26

AT THE Everyman Theater, "The Man Who Was Thursday," by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton and Ralph Neale; adapted from the novel

produced, "What's Wrong With This Picture?" a play by a university student, Troy Perkins. This was followed by "Just Suppose," by A. E. Thomas, and "White Chips," by Spring Byington. The season, a successful one, financially as well as artistically, closed with a charming production of Pinero's "The Enchanted Cottage."

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always willing and resourceful actors. Badly played, "The Man Who Was Thursday" would fall completely; excellently played, it fell short of real success. This Chesterton allegory tells how a certain poet, Gabriel Syme, after an argument with his anarchist friend, Gregory, falls asleep and dreams that he has been mysteriously transformed into a detective, and elected, under the name of Thursday, to membership of the Central Anarchist Committee. They take their names from days of the week, and are ruled by an individual of colossal proportions, mental and physical, and known as Sunday. The point of the piece, and its fun, which is at first considerable, lies in the gradual discovery by Thursday that, excepting this formidable president, none of his fellow members are really sketchists, but only detectives, or policemen in disguise, like himself; and that Sunday, in some sort, has law behind him, being none other than nature, or, shall we say, the nature force? Not until the close, then, are we admitted to the true inwardness of Thursday's vision, which is, that there are no anarchists; that we have, in truth, no enemies save such as we fashion in our own thoughts; that "this is not a world of terror, but a place in which each must fight for what he thinks," and that our life and progress are conditioned by the necessity to strive with other things. All these ideas may be very well and true, but do not necessarily make good drama. Only a few of the episodes do that—the election scene, with its nightmarish speeches by Thursday and Gregory, with nightmare interruptions from anarchist members, was both amusing and effectively dramatic in the true vein of burlesque. Entertaining, at first, was the discovery that, each supposed enemy, was in fact a friend. But much of the rest failed to grip, and many persons must have wearied of antithesis and paradox: "When I saw that he was a friend I was afraid"—and of such dubious witticisms as "The truth about your trouser stretchers is known."

The acting was fresh, intelligent, whole-hearted and full of verve; for Mrs. Cecil Chesterton and Ralph Neale, adapting Mr. Chesterton's material, have happened occasionally upon telling lines, and have evolved some stage business of which the players make the most. Roy Dyford's Sunday had all the necessary largeness; Campbell Gullian gave a neat and clean-cut performance, in the part of Thursday; and Douglas Burbridge in red spats—though perhaps a trifle too flamboyant—voiced his unconvincing anarchism with a clarity and force that showed once more how valuable to any actor is a thorough grounding in Shakespearean declamation.

Among the members of the council, Stanley Lathbury masqueraded amusingly as a sham professor, and Miss Una O'Connor's contribution—a sketch of a comical bar-keeper—contrasted pleasantly and humanly about her. The team-work was admirable; and if this play is saved it will be by its actors.

"Head Acres" Staged in Pasadena Theater

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence) — The Community Players have just made an unusual if not entirely successful experiment under the leadership of their director, Gilmor Brown, by producing a new play entitled "Head Acres." Colin Campbell Cooper of Santa Barbara is the author.

The play undertakes to turn back the dramatic clock to the hallowed days of the "ten-twenty-third," when players still lived in their imagination and thrilled to what in these latter days of sophistication in the theater are ridiculed as highly artificial situations. The fact seems to be overlooked that aside from a very few outstanding examples, the modern plays that continue to draw even to this day are not much truer to real life than ever they were.

"Head Acres" revels in all the theatrical devices now designated as "hokum." But instead of being done with a deft hand, it proves to be rather soggy stuff. It is possible to see where the Kaufman-Connelly touch might endue the material with a lightness that travesty needs. But sledge-hammer burlesque seems

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Anne Nichols Presents

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

COPLEY

THE MICH-HERLITZ COMEDY

"John Bull's Other Island"

by G. Bernard Shaw

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

MAJESTIC THEATRE

LAURENCE STALLING'S GREAT STORY

THE BIG PARADE

Starting JOHN GILBERT with RENEE ADORRE

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production

Engagements in Other Cities

Astor Theatre, New York

Corrick Theatre, Chicago

Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia

Shubert-Detroit O. H., Detroit

Auditorium Theatre, Baltimore

Teck Theatre, Buffalo

Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco

Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

Metropolitan

KOLossal COMEDY SHOW

"BEHIND THE FRONT"

WALLACE, BERRY, RAYMOND

HAYDON, MARY BRIAN

EDDIE ELKINS

MELROY MIXERS

John Murray Anderson

Nutty Burghay Cabaret

ETC., ETC.

Mornings KEITH-ALBEE Final Night

BOSTON THEATRE

REX BEACH'S Great Thriller!

Now Playing

The Goose Woman

A Melodramatic Tale of Love with

Jack Pickford—Constance Bennett

JAUDVILLE: Crafts & Skan, "The

Night Club," Joy Bros., Bloom, Roy

Stops & Co., Goetz & Duffy, Stroed &

Merton.

Hal Roach's "Wandering Husbands"

Continues 8:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.

"The Beaten Track"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Frolic Theater, "The Beaten Track," a play in four acts, by J. O. Francis, directed by Gustav Blum. Settings by Yellott. The cast:

Dayd Evans V. Beddau

Mrs. Rees, St. Clair Bayfield

Dr. Hughes, Wallace Erskine

Shan Powers, Eleanor Daniels

Myfanwy Ross, Lucille Nicolas

Owen Powell, Gavin Muir

Vaughan Morgan, John Little

Maezie Davis, Dollie Gray

"The Beaten Track" is a gracefully and well-written play almost perfectly acted. Regrettably, however, is Mr. Francis's choice of subject matter. The unrelieved theme has as its symbolic character a section who is on the stage at the rise of the first curtain and hovers around throughout the play—waiting. The effect produced is that of a sort of cloud hanging over the persons of the play in whom we are asked to become interested. The play is written in unbroken, descending tonalities—the rhythm is that of the slow beat of a muffled tom-tom.

Gustav Blum felt before he produced this play that it stood little chance as a popular "box-office" success. He was right. But let it be said again that this pessimistic play is beautifully acted by the whole cast, with a special salutation to Eleanor Daniels for her portrayal of Shan Powell.

F. L. S.

Walter Hampden revives "Cyrano de Bergerac" on Feb. 18, at Hampden's Theater.

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KOLossal COMEDY SHOW

"BEHIND THE FRONT"

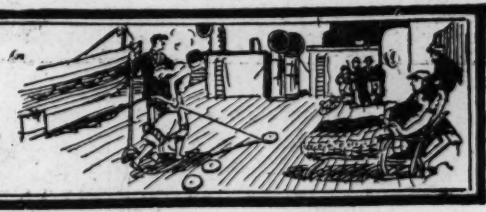
WALLACE, BERRY, RAYMOND

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ENGLAND



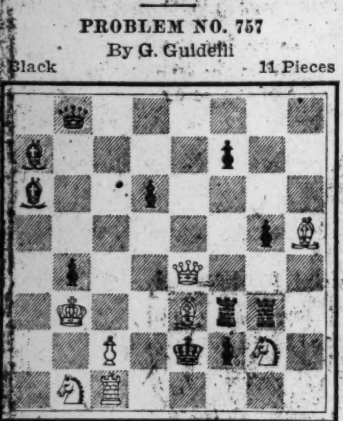
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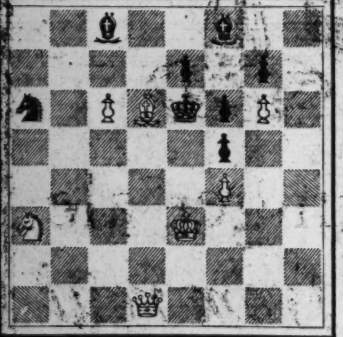
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PROBLEM NO. 757
By G. Guldefell
11 Pieces



White to play and mate in two
PROBLEM NO. 758
By M. Schneider
8 Pieces



White to play and mate in three
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 757. 1. Q-K4 K-K4
2. Q-B6 K-K4
3. K-K5ch K-Q4
Prob. Comp. A. Elberman
1. Q-K5ch Q-Q3

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
The "self-block with White interferences" theme may be elaborated to ask proportions, and the example shows one, by the accomplished process of five self-blocks after the several defenses.

By G. Hartong and H. Weenick
Black 10 Pieces



White to play and mate in two
NOTES
Carlos Torre, the promising young Mexican player from New Orleans, is scheduled to give a simultaneous exhibition at the Boston Chess Club, 5 Park Street, on Feb. 22, to which the public is invited.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker expresses himself, entirely in accord with Frank J. Marshall, and praises the management of the Moscow tournament. Lasker is willing to again meet Capablanca, but would this not prove expedient, possibly a quadrangular tournament between himself, Capablanca, Alekhine and Bogoljubow, along the lines of the St. Petersburg State of 1896, in which Lasker was placed ahead of Steinitz, Pillsbury and Teichgraber? In regard to Carlos Torre, Dr. Lasker said, "This youthful expert gives great promise of high achievements in the future." As the world's title match, long overdue, seems most in demand with the logical challenger in doubt, any future tournament that gave the winner the right to challenge Capablanca would attract more interest. Why not Lasker, Alekhine, Bogoljubow and Torre?

Long Beach, New York, has formed a chess club, with headquarters in the Minors Building, President, D. B. Hines, treasurer, A. Kishel, and secretary, J. H. Hines.

Barbados reports the Bridgetown C. C. championship as won by S. B. Innes.



SUNSET STORIES

Dolly's Day, and Valentines

IT WAS Saturday, Feb. 13, and the four children sat around the low table in the playroom, wondering how they were to get Mother a valentine. It was Dolly's Saturday, and that's what she wanted to do, so, of course, Billy and Helen and Lindsay all wanted to help her do it, and they wanted to do it themselves, besides. But how?—that was the question. How?—with no stores anywhere around and nothing on hand but some white tissue paper. Suddenly the door opened and in came Uncle Ned.

"He'll help us, won't you?" cried everybody.

"Of course," said Uncle Ned. "That's easy. Say it with flowers."

"Flowers!" cried Helen, reproachfully. "With snow everywhere?"

"Get on your things and come with me," said Uncle Ned, "and if we don't find some flowers out of doors, I'll give you the box of candy I have in my pocket for a Valentine present."

There were some dried grasses sticking up here and there through the snow, and some brown oak leaves still hanging onto the trees, but not a single flower—"Of course not!" said Lindsay.

"Do you mean to say," said Uncle Ned, "that you don't see any flowers on those pine trees?"

"Hurray!" cried Billy, "I see what you mean—snowballs!" And sure enough, at the end of every branch, nestling in a cup of green needles, was a fluffy ball of snow. The children dashed forward.

"I'm going to pick some," cried Dolly. But as four pairs of eager hands reached up among the snow-covered branches, down fell the snowballs in a shower of stary dust onto their heads and faces.

"We never can carry any home," said Dolly, in a disappointed tone, "if they wouldn't keep if we could."

"Well," said Uncle Ned cheerfully, "if we can't carry them home in our hands, let's take them home in a rhyme. You begin, Dolly!"

"We wanted to say it with flowers," murmured Dolly dejectedly.

"We wandered about for hours," said Uncle Ned, quickly. "Your turn, Helen."

"There wasn't a flower in sight," said Helen, sadly.

"For the ground with snow was white," finished Uncle Ned. "Go on, Billy."

"There were snowballs in the pine," said Billy, his eyes brightening. "We thought that they'd be fine!" said Uncle Ned, nodding to Lindsay.

"But the snowballs fell on our heads," said Lindsay with a laugh. "Hurray!" cried Billy, "I see what

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Miss Collier
Florida Golf Association

MISS GLENNA COLLETT, women's golf champion of the United States, yesterday broke the women's record for the St.

same time Wilfred Reid, Detroit local winter professional, set a

Miss Collett played a foursome with Andrew Coakley; H. C. Millholland, publisher of the Pittsburgh Press, and Ray McCarthy. She is here to defend her title in the Florida east coast championship, March 2 to 6.

The next few minutes saw some masterly defensive touch finding the Irishmen, which gradually transferred the play to the region of the English line. Then to the accompaniment of a

This game was watched by some 5,000 spectators, including the Irish Governor-General, T. M. Healy, a British minister and a number of other British suite. It was the forty-fifth game of the series wherein England has

IRELAND	ENGLAND
Wolfe, f.	f. Wakefield
Halloran, f.	f. York
Carney, f.	f. J. S. Tucker
McVicker, f.	f. Haslemere
Bradley, f.	f. Harrogate
Shuchanan, f.	f. Perth
Wagne, f.	f. W. E. Tucker
Wagner, f.	f. W. E. Tucker
Wagner, f.	f. Kitterman
Thomas Hewitt, lw.rw.	Hamilton-Wick
S. Hewitt, lc.	rc. Alsop
V. Stephenson, re.	lc. Frampton
Cussen, rw.	lw. Devon

rawford, 6.....lb, Catches
 Score—Ireland 19, England 15. Tr
 Cussen 2, Stephenson, F. S. Hewitt
 Ireland: Young, Periton, Haslett
 England. Placed goals—Stephenson
 or Ireland; Francis 3 for Engla
 Penalty goal—Stephenson for Irela
 Referee—W. J. Llewellyn, Wales. T
 —Two 40m. periods.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The International Baseball League has adopted a 1926 playing schedule with intersectional closing dates and rejected the proposed use of resin pitchers.

In its decision against the return of resin, the International joins the American League in fighting restoration of the "foreign substance" which was banned several years ago by organized baseball as contribut-

The league also voted to reject a revised sacrifice fly rule, which the Joint Rules Committee at a recent meeting here decided to make

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RADIO CONTROL
TEST CASE IS
NOW IN COURTSolicitor-General's State-
ment Used Against Him
In First Session

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—The words of the Solicitor-General and Acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Stephen B. Davis, were used against him today in the first legal test of the power of the department to restrict broadcasting. The Zenith Radio Corporation went on trial before federal Judge Wilkinson on a criminal bill of information charging violation of stipulations of the department. The stipulations were made in a license issued under a congressional act of 1912. Solicitor Davis was present for the department. Just after the judge had proposed recess until tomorrow, L. E. Hart, on defense counsel, obtained permission to read a statement by Mr. Davis. The statement was in the record of a congressional hearing in January, 1926, in which Davis had appeared

on behalf of proposed legislation to increase the regulatory power of the department over radio.

"We do not say to you 'you go until 12 o'clock tonight' and to another 'you can go until 10 o'clock tomorrow.' In case of disagreement between radio stations, we would have authority to enforce such a time division. We would give them licenses which would allow them to operate at a certain limited time. That situation, however, has not arisen."

"Our license, restricting us to two hours a week," said Mr. Hart, "was issued in August before this statement was made." Mr. Davis was prompted an opportunity to reply to Mr. Hart. John E. Byrne, Assistant United States Attorney, made the opening statement for the Government. He said that the defendant had exceeded the time limit allotted and had used a wavelength set aside for Canadian use.

Mr. Hart and Irving Herriot for the defense, admitted the facts in the statement of the Government, touching the violation of terms of the license and addressing themselves to the law. They said they would undertake to show that the act of 1912 was not intended by Congress to give the Department of Commerce authority over the class of commercial and experimental radio stations which the Zenith organization belongs.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 16

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNR, Montreal, 8:30 (45 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Ida's

8:—Juvenile program under direction of

Prof. C. M. Wright. 8:—Studio program,

presenting Mr. Hart, Solicitor-General

and musical director, Central United Church,

in an organ recital direct from the church,

with assisting and soloists.

WGBA, New York City (45 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music, Vincent

Leporello orchestra, 8:15—Twins: Musical Hour

Leporello orchestra, 8:30—Twins: Musical Hour

Leporello orchestra, 8:30—Twins: Musical Hour

Leporello orchestra, 8:30—Twins: Musical Hour

Leporello orchestra, 8:30—Twins: Musical Hour

Leporello orchestra, 8:30—Twins: Musical Hour

Leporello orchestra, 8:30—Twins: Musical Hour

Leporello orchestra, 8:30—Twins: Musical Hour

Leporello orchestra, 8:30—Twins: Musical Hour

Leporello orchestra, 8:30—Twins: Musical Hour

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Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 16

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNR, Montreal, 8:30 (45 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Ida's

8:—Juvenile program under direction of

Prof. C. M. Wright. 8:—Studio program,

presenting Mr. Hart, Solicitor-General

and musical director, Central United Church,

in an organ recital direct from the church,

with assisting and soloists.

WGBA, New York City (45 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music, Vincent

Leporello orchestra, 8:15—Twins: Musical Hour

Leporello orchestra, 8:30—Twins: Musical Hour

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EDITORIALS

Announcement has been made that the non-partisan consideration of important legislative matters in Congress has come to an end with the adoption of the two main measures to which the Coolidge Administration was committed. These were the World Court and tax reduction. They formed the chief items

The Two Main Coolidge Issues

which the President had undertaken to have written into the statutes. Without the unselfish aid of Democrats in both houses, the enactment of these measures might have been somewhat delayed, although it seems their final success was assured because of the popular support which was given them by the people of the United States as a whole. There was brought about, early in the present session, a sort of enforced truce in which mere partisanship was lost sight of except by a few who are never able, apparently, to forget their prejudices or the fact that their future tenure depends, as they imagine, upon their party "regularity."

It is these same irreconcilables, these sticklers for regularity, who are now endeavoring to call the attention of their partisans to the fact that the action of those representatives and senators who allowed themselves to vote in accordance with the unmistakable wishes of their constituents has come perilously near robbing the party which is out of power of every really tangible issue which can be raised in the forthcoming political campaign. Those Democrats who have joined with the Republican majority in approving the World Court resolution and in passing the tax reduction bill designed to complement the Coolidge economy program, are estopped, of course, from assailing the acts which their own votes approved. It is doubtful whether any of them will ever be tempted, even in the desire to assure their own re-election, to repudiate such deliberate action. They will not be called upon to apologize to watchful constituencies because of their willingness to surrender, for the time being, what a few of the more apprehensive among their colleagues may imagine was a partisan advantage. Perhaps it will be from those who refused to enter into this friendly alliance that explanations will be demanded.

But however viewed, the result of this non-partisan movement seems to be that the opposition or minority party is left, for the time being, without any really tangible issue. There is, of course, that perennial issue, the tariff. Whether that can again be rehabilitated, refurbished, and reinflated into its once formidable semblance, whether it can ever be declared to be a paramount issue in American politics, remains to be seen. Today it is not so much a partisan as a sectional issue. And it is doubtful if it can ever again be made a purely political issue, as distinguished from a purely economic issue. It is interesting to observe, however, that it is the declared purpose of those who hold themselves out as makers and defenders of national platform to wage the congressional campaign of 1926 upon this one. If partisan division is insisted upon, if nothing but partisan warfare will satisfy those who are tired of a partisan armistice, it is probable that the opposing political parties of the country may be forced to align themselves as directed by party leaders.

One important fact should not be overlooked. It is that as between free trade, so called, and protection, there is no actual issue. A protective tariff, in some form, is quite generally approved even among the Democratic lawmakers of the present day. The issue, if one remains, is related more to a fair apportionment of the benefits from the protective tariff system than to an outlawing of the method as a whole. Since the days of the McKinley tariff law a great change has taken place in the industrial and economic outlook of the former free-trade states. The western and southern agriculturists, instead of denouncing the benefits which are assured to protected industries, demand that they themselves be allowed to share them equally.

Thus in any future campaign to be waged in the elections, and in the framing of legislation in Congress, the alignments probably will be by sections rather than by parties. The western progressive Republicans and the southern Democrats may make common cause in an effort to compel, not the destruction of the protective tariff system, but a possibly fairer division of the benefits which its defenders claim it assures. In the fair adjustment of such benefits, judging the future by the recent past, it is not unlikely that there may be effected some such nonpartisan compromise or alliance as has resulted in the temporary obliteration of party lines in Congress. Such a prospect is hopefully regarded by all Americans who have learned to regard casually the obliteration of radical party divisions.

Complaint is made by importers and domestic producers that the American demand for molasses for table purposes is steadily decreasing, even in the farming communities, where it was so long regarded as a necessity. To all the city residents who migrated from the farm the memory of childhood

Declining Molasses Consumption

days is inseparably associated with the luscious dark, or, if it came from some of the West India isles, golden, sweetness that was a part of every breakfast, and often of the evening meal. Who is there that ever lived on a farm that does not recall the mounds of well-browned buckwheat cakes, smoking hot, covered with liquid that smacked of waving canes and tropical suns? And the oatmeal or cornmeal porridge, in plates of which the small boys and girls excavated lagoons to be filled from the molasses pitcher. To thousands of American and Canadian lumber camps went hogheads of the "long sweetening" dear to the taste of the husky woodsmen, who poured it over slices of boiled salt pork and added it to their plates of beans.

Then there were the various other uses for which molasses was in constant demand; the

old-fashioned gingerbread, which no housekeeper would admit could be made properly without Demerara No. 1; puddings that required just so many tablespoonsful, and, memory of memories, the taffy-pulls, when the neighbors' children came around to join in manipulating the product of a pot watched by many cooks. Twisted into fantastic shapes, and hardened by exposure to outside cold, taffy was a confection that consumers of the modern highly flavored sophisticated sweets cannot appreciate.

The production of molasses is greater than ever, but instead of its former uses it now goes chiefly to the making of industrial alcohol, and in combination with grains, for stock feeding. Improvements in the art of securing the largest possible amount of crystallizable sugar from the boiled cane juice have on many plantations changed the character of the molasses, but there is still to be had some of the kind that your grandmother spread on the thick slices of home-made bread when you came home from school.

It is to be hoped that neither the Wadsworth proposition for making compulsory a popular vote upon proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution, nor the bill offered by Representative Garrett making a popular vote discretionary on the part of each state involved, and otherwise modifying the established procedure, will become a law.

The obvious purpose of each of these measures is to make amendment of the Constitution more difficult. Is that a desirable end? Doubtless it is considered a most worthy one by all whose interests or susceptibilities have been affected injuriously by recent amendments. Friends of the liquor traffic unquestionably deplore conditions which made the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment possible, and politicians of a certain type regret the comparative ease with which women were granted a constitutional right to vote. And yet the passage of both of these amendments was preceded by more than half a century of vigorous, informative and educational debate.

Of the nineteen amendments to the Constitution, ten were adopted practically as part of the original document, and the eleventh in 1798. The twelfth, prescribing the manner of electing President and Vice-President, was finally ratified in 1804. From that time the Constitution was left unchanged for sixty-one years, when the result of the Civil War produced amendments thirteen, fourteen and fifteen. For the ensuing forty-nine years no changes were effected. Then the income tax amendment, the provision for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, the prohibition amendment and the woman's suffrage amendment were all ratified in a space of seven years. The proposed child labor amendment, though still before certain states, has obviously failed of ratification.

It does not appear that this historic record shows any undue haste, or any lack of caution in amending the Constitution. For more than a century the only amendments effected sprang out of the issues involved in a civil war. After their ratification another half century was allowed to elapse without constitutional amendments. The group of amendments ratified in the last quarter of a century were not effected until after prolonged debate, and a consideration by the people and their representatives in the state legislatures which precluded any possibility of "jamming through."

Nothing in the history of the Constitution can be held to justify this attack upon the method of amendment wisely ordained by the fathers.

Mutual differences between Labor and Capital have much obscured the essential features of the situation in which the British coal industry now finds itself. The case for the miners has been succinctly put in a statement made at Plaistow by J. Robert Clynes, who was leader of the House of Commons in the late British Labor Government.

"Employers must be hardened to the sufferings of their men and to their own now secure and comfortable conditions," Mr. Clynes said, "who can unashamedly suggest that the solution for the trouble is to be found in the workman bearing all the burdens of saving the industry by means of longer hours and reduced wages."

The employers' case can be almost equally concisely stated. It is that although the equipment of the mines is continually improving, nevertheless the output of coal has diminished, so that the industry is working at a loss. There are thus no profits to utilize, and the main sacrifices, whether in the way of longer working hours or reduced wages, necessary to restore solvency, must be made by the men.

The industry is being kept going at present only by a state subsidy arranged by Stanley Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, last August. The subsidy is costing the Nation nearly £3,000,000 monthly, which is too large a sum to admit of its going on indefinitely. The period for which this subsidy has been sanctioned terminates on May 1, next, when a stoppage of the entire industry is liable to occur, unless some arrangement can meanwhile be made for carrying it on. Such stoppage would be a national calamity, as Britain does not possess any sufficient alternative source of power to enable its industries to get on without cheap and plentiful coal. A royal commission has been holding a comprehensive inquiry to find a way out, and is to submit its report at an early date.

This report is the subject of anxious discussion, and many forecasts of its contents have been made. A probable version is that it will favor state purchase of royalties, two-shift working at the coal face, and state credits to firms prepared to install new plants for the higher utilization of coal and its by-products, including gas and electricity. This, it is claimed, would facilitate economic regrouping of collieries, increase output of coal without adding to overhead charges, and avoid friction with labor by leaving both hours and wages un-

touched. Such changes are calculated to reduce the big gap now existing between the coal owners' expenditure and receipts. They cannot, however, restore the industry at all rapidly. The subsidy is therefore expected to be continued upon a reduced scale, either in the form of a loan to be repaid when times improve, or in that of a sliding bounty upon the exported article, to disappear when prices go up. Other interference by the state would then be confined, to continuation of endeavors to promote industrial peace.

Speaking as a member of the Government on Jan. 18, W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, said rightly that nothing the coal commission could report could remove the difficulties of the industry "unless there were good will between the parties now at variance." Such good will is undoubtedly growing, with recognition of the fact that upon the prosperity of coal mining depends the material welfare not only of workers and of owners but in large measure also of Britain itself as an industrial whole. But for the breathing space afforded by the subsidy, this might have been forgotten. Now a calmer atmosphere prevails, and there is reason to hope that with mutual forbearance and consideration a peaceful solution may result.

The Pullman porter, as an institution and as an entity, has been awarded, it is announced, a million dollars a year in increase in his pay. This total, it may be explained, must be apportioned among some 12,000 employees classified as porters and maids engaged to look after the comfort and welfare of the patrons of the Pullman Company in the United States. But in a sense the announcement comes as an appreciation of a more or less impersonal service nearly always cheerfully and ungrudgingly proffered. In their white coats or aprons, as well as in their distinguishing uniforms, the dusky men and maids who complete the perfect setting of the parlor and sleeping cars do not often impress their individuality upon the casual traveler. This million-dollar award, therefore, may be looked upon by the public much as one regards the announcement of a like investment in equipment or betterments for the improvement of a service which it is insisted must be always adequate and up-to-date.

While the present advance is said to equal approximately 10 per cent upon the wages which have lately been received, it is interesting to know that it will bring the total monthly pay to a maximum of \$104, whereas the average wage previous to 1914 was said to be in the neighborhood of \$30. The lowest pay, for beginners, under the new schedules will be \$72.50 per month. It requires no careful figuring, however, to prove the fact that, even with concessions in the form of free lodgings while absent from home, and two uniforms a year for those who have been employed in the service for ten years, the wage is far from adequate to meet the needs of a family under present living conditions in the large cities which are the terminals of most of the railroads. Without the voluntary contributions made by an indulgent public, the lot of the porters and maids would not be happy.

But one is inclined to doubt if the person who travels much in these days would be more comfortable along the way, or happier, were he compelled to forgo the practice of rewarding those who so adequately and willingly look after his wants. The tax, if so it may be called, is not a heavy one upon the individual. It is its total for a long journey, or the larger total for the month or year, that forms a considerable factor in the economy of those who serve. It would be interesting to read, if such a book were written, the "Confessions of a Pullman Porter," provided there was disclosed the record of one year's receipts from the hands of friendly patrons who had been served.

Of one thing there is little doubt. It is that the Pullman porter likes his job. One can hardly imagine a similar service being rendered by others than those of his race. By his fidelity and adeptness he has established himself permanently in a position which is his by right of pre-emption and user.

Editorial Notes

So long has one been hearing that the vocabulary of the average individual consists of a ridiculously small number of words, that it has become almost second nature to believe that it is true. And now comes Prof. Harry Franklin Covington, of the department of public speaking at Princeton, N. J., with the estimate that the average undergraduate has increased his vocabulary by 1000 words in the last decade. He based his conclusions, it is reported, on the results of word-recognition tests given to juniors and seniors at Princeton, the tests showing that the present students defined correctly ninety-two of the last one hundred words given them, as compared with a record of eighty-six a decade ago. And then he further estimates that the average present student has reached the amazing total of 16,500 words. If there was wanted any evidence that the consciousness of the present generation is rising out of the morass of the past, this fact surely provides it, for a wide vocabulary clearly indicates an expanding thought.

When can a noiseless typewriter cause a deafening din? is a question that might be suggested by an incident that happened in the Reichstag the other day. And the answer would be to the effect that it can do so when German industrialists discover the Reichstag stenographers using products "not made in Germany." For, according to a story recently given considerable publicity, when such a situation arose, great was the uproar therefor. But the deputies did not make a similar clamor. They investigated, we are told, and seeing the stenographers writing rapidly without the usual machine gun effect on the ears, asked the representatives of the German typewriter industry why they did not produce similar machines, and thus compete instead of complaining. There is a lesson worth pondering in all this for almost everyone.

"The Place for Bad Men"—A Court in the Near East

It was a small, squat building. A few policemen, with rifles, lounged about the doorway. One sat on the step. One cracked jokes with his neighbor. Two others—Sudanese—wore that expressionless look that one associates with Hindu ascetics.

"What is this building?" I asked an ill-clad Arab who was seated on the pavement.

He took his time to answer, as men will in the leisurely East.

"It is nothing," he said at length.

"But surely—"

"It is a place for bad men," he volunteered.

"A prison?"

"Not a prison."

"What, then?"

"It is nothing."

So we were back where we started. I saw it was no use questioning him further. I walked up the steps. No one stopped me, and I entered the dismal-looking building, "the place for bad men." It was the Law Court.

The scene inside the hall had something of tragedy, something of comedy about it. On the ground, up against the further wall, sat about ten wizened Arab women with half-dressed, dirty little children clinging to them. From time to time, as if planned beforehand, one and all would raise a bitter wail, and a policeman would rush to the spot and threaten to arrest them if they could not keep order in the sacred building (for so he called it). Then there would be silence again.

In the body of the hall, lawyers busy, or attempting to look busy, walked up and down, talking to witnesses. At the moment the court was closed, but it was due to open in ten minutes' time. I decided to wait.

While I was waiting an old man sidled toward me.

"You are going into—that place?"

"I saw he had a dread of calling the court by its name. Yes, that is so."

"May Allah protect you from it."

"May He protect us all," I answered reverently.

"That is a good word," said he.

"What is wrong with the court?"

"That place," he again used the circumlocution, "that is an evil place. There is no truth there. Lies, sir, it is all lies and wickedness. Shall I tell you what they did to me?" He spoke in a whisper.

"Nothing bad, I hope?"

"You will listen?"

"You are a good man. The Merciful One keep you from the clutches of Satan. You will listen?"

"Yes, I am listening."

"Seven years ago, perhaps it was a year more—Allah alone knoweth the days of a man's life—" He waited for approbation of this pious sentiment.

"He alone knows," I said.

"I was sitting in the Suk selling my wares," for I am a maker of brass pots, sir. "Indeed."

"When there comes a policeman to me and he says to me, 'Your name is Naharin ibn Moussa,' and I said, 'Allah willing, my name is Naharin ibn Moussa,' he said, 'You have a friend whose name is So-and-So.' I said, 'A good friend is better than precious jewels, and I have a friend whose name is So-and-So.'"

"And then?" I put in, for it is proper to say a word here and there when a man is relating to you some matter of grave import.

"He said to me, 'So-and-So, who is your friend, is a thief and a robber.' And I replied, 'The curse of heaven must fall on thieves and robbers.' And the man said, 'Your friend has opened his mouth against you. He has said that you were a helper to him in his sinful life. Therefore, must you follow me.' And he put chains on my feet and on my hands, and I call Allah to witness," he added dramatically, "that never have I been discovered when I have stolen and never have I been discovered when I have robbed."

"And when you had been thrown into chains?" I asked.

"He looked at me, and a tear stood balancing at the edge of his eye."

"Sir, you will have pity on me?"

"It is good to be merciful," I said, which was true, but noncommittal.

"In chains I was brought to this place..."

As he reached this point of his narrative, the doors of the court were thrown open.

Three woebegone-looking prisoners, who had been brought in under the escort of policemen with rifles, in semimilitary uniform, were ordered into the court. Their ugly chains were removed a moment before they entered.

The court was small and close. Facing the door were large, unwashed windows. In front of the windows, on the raised dais sat the judges.

In the middle sat a clean-shaven Englishman. He represented the mandatory power. He wore no wig, as do judges in England. To his left sat a short, white-

bearded man. He was a Jew—a blue-blooded Sephardi—who traces his ancestry back to the tenth century princes of Persia. Insignificant both! But to the right of the dais sat the third of the bench. He might have stepped straight from the Arabian Nights. He wore a lordly turban and flowing robes, "fire shot from his eyes as he spoke," and he sat there as if he were the judge, not of a few criminals, but of the universe.

So they sat, Englishman, Arab, Jew. As for the rest of the courthouse, there was a witness box, and facing it a small stand for the interpreter; there were wooden benches along the wall for witnesses and prisoners and police, and in the body of the hall a bench or two for counsel and the curious.

The three men are charged with stealing. A witness for the prosecution goes into the witness box. The oath is administered by the judge. A Koran is handed to the witness and the Arab judge repeats the words of the oath. The whole court rises. The witness repeats the words after the judge, and if he try to save his conscience for the lies he is about to tell by swallowing or mispronouncing one of the words, the judge angrily repeats the offending words and the poor witness has finally to get the whole oath word perfect.

Then he begins his story. The only examination is from the judges.

"My name is So-and-So, of the village of Such-and-Such, in the district of..."

The interpreter, a fat, bored-looking Arab, repeats all this without any inflection in his voice. The witness then goes on with the story (which he had drilled into him) without break or interruption until the interpreter bangs his hand down heavily on the desk as a sign that he is to stop.

"I was sitting in the field," says the witness, "behind a cactus hedge when I heard three people talking. I knew by the sound of their voices that they were Gamla, son of Said, and Rabdan, son of Ali, and Hamja, son of Kattain Hajji, and I listened very..." Whereupon the interpreter brings down his hand so that he may repeat the words before he had forgotten them. "...carefully and I heard one of them saying..."

"Which one?" from the Jewish judge in Arabic.

"Rabdan, son of Ali. 'Let us go and make a raid on the shop of So-and-So in the town of Jaffa,' and one of them said..."

"Which one?"

"Hamja, son of Kattain. 'Yes, and we shall divide the goods between us.' And Gamla, the son of Said, said, 'No, we will divide the money between us when we have sold them.' And I..."

The story continued in this way for quite a long time, with innumerable improbabilities and inconsistencies.

An Arab barrister, wearing a tarboosh, stood up to cross-examine. He spoke in Arabic.

"How far from the cactus hedge were you?"

The witness looks puzzled.

"How far from the cactus hedge were you?"

The witness replies, "It was full moon and I could easily see..." a reply probably to the point had the question been different. The counsel shouts for the third time:

"How far from the cactus hedge were you?"

The witness stares blankly.

The interpreter then puts the question in a more colloquial way. The witness grasps it.

"I was a little way away."

"How far?"

"So far." And he designates by his hands.

Other witnesses, equally truthful, are brought into the box, tell their story and leave. Then the man from whom the goods were stolen is put into the box and a sack is produced containing odds and ends of all kinds—a pocket-knife, some boxes of matches, a bar of soap, a tin of mustard—worth perhaps a dollar in all. The witness declares with some hesitation that the goods had been in his shop on the day of the robbery.

The case for the defense is rather a weak affair. Witnesses declare that the prisoners had always borne a good character, had always been honest, God-fearing men, and what was more to the point, their fathers had been good and honest men before them. Even this none too relevant evidence was shaken by some questions of the judge, who appeared to remember seeing at least two of the men in court before.

This was lustily denied from the body of the court by the prisoners themselves. However, at length it was admitted, and the unfortunate counsel found himself with nothing to say, on behalf of his clients and said it.

The judges consulted together and after a few moments gave their verdict. A sentence of ten years' imprisonment was passed upon all the men. At this there was a violent outburst from the prisoners and their friends, who all wailed and shouted together. A heart-rending plea for mercy followed, and, to the apparent satisfaction of everyone, the sentence was reduced to seven years. E. D. G.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Conservation of Timber and Taxation

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer was very much disappointed to see such prominence given in the Monitor on Jan. 8 to so unfortunate and misleading an article as that by Col. George P. Ahern.

We note that Colonel Ahern recommends a prohibition against exportation of wood products from the United States. What would he and other writers on this subject think of a proposition to exempt the farmer from selling his surplus grain abroad, intended as this propaganda admits itself to be, for the purpose of bringing down the price to the consumer, and forcing down the realization to the producer? Does Colonel Ahern realize when he recommends this that a large part of our forest output has been produced and distributed at an actual loss during the last two years, especially if any value be figured for the raw material near what it cost to purchase on an open market? It is surely not result of greed on the part of the producers that we have had such great overproduction.

The factor that would most help conservation of timber and avoid wasteful overproduction would be equitable adjustment of taxation. This is not a matter for the National Government at all as Colonel Ahern intimates. The trouble is with state taxation.

As long as you tax at its cash selling value today a piece of timberland which raises a crop perhaps once in 50 or 100 years or once in its entire existence, and a piece of farm land which properly raises a crop every year, the public cannot expect anything but that the timber when purchased will be cut up as rapidly as possible to escape being eaten up by taxes, expense of fire protection and interest charges.

It is generally conceded that timberland doubles in cost on these terms in about seven years, and that is faster than most of our timberland or the timber standing on it has increased in value since the war so that the man that holds his timber is losing every day as far as the current conditions are concerned, except for the little that it increases by growth.

If people of the United States want the remaining standing timber used economically, all states should adopt immediately a system of taxation something like that in Canada where a nominal registration fee is paid yearly together with a small fee for fire protection, and the main tax paid as a severance tax at the time that the timber is cut. It would be even better to have an arrangement to exempt from taxation entirely, land that is being reforested, either by natural growth or artificial cultiva-

tion, and subject that to a small tax only when it is of merchantable size, withholding most of the tax until the timber is actually cut.

This is the only remedy for the present situation except arbitrarily to raise the price to the consumer sufficiently to make the holding of timber for future cutting valuable, in spite of present taxation. This, of course, could not be done under the present system of Government and should not be done under any, even if legally possible. A system which attempts to defeat the law of supply and demand will defeat its own purpose in time.

If those interested on the Government side had all looked at facts as the practical Government foresters have, and had had the co-operation of politicians in getting legislation that would permit conservation, this situation might have been remedied long ago, but to make extravagant accusations of "greed" against an industry without knowing anything about the reasons for its method and operation is bound to do more harm than good.

Answering Colonel Ahern's last paragraph, we do not believe that it is private operators in lumber that need to "read the handwriting on the wall," but the general public whose reprisals he threatens.

People in the lumber business would be only too glad to avoid loss and confusion and to treat the forests as a crop as Colonel Ahern recommends, but they are not allowed to under the Nation's anti-trust laws to treat the lumber production as a unit, or even to consult closely with their competitors in business without danger of prosecution. A very few of the heavier operators who are able to do so, because of their own long-lived operations, are making stars at reforestation though they cannot expect anything but expense and loss out of these experiments for the present, and must be both financially strong and benevolently inclined to be able to conduct them.

As long as America's home-grown product can be manufactured with its high-priced labor and shipped to European nations even in comparatively small quantity so as to undersell their timber raised with low-priced labor and with years of experience in reforestation, there is little chance of reforestation in the United States standing the present system of taxation or the interest rates and ultimately high cost of manufacture unless you want to see the price to the consumer raised materially.

This is the substance of the situation to be faced, and platitudes in regard to "greed and avarice" accomplish nothing.

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